

DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTS ON ANNIVERSARY OF SNOW'S DEATHHuang Hua Meets Snow's Widow

OW171544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 17 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister, met with Mrs. Lois Wheeler Snow, widow of the late U.S. journalist Edgar Snow, and Snow's relatives and friends this afternoon. Guests and host discussed their years of friendship. After the meeting, Huang Hua entertained the guests at a dinner.

UN Envoy at U.S. Meeting

OW171538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] New York, February 16 (XINHUA) -- Mayor Richard Berkley of Kansas City yesterday proclaimed February 15 the day of Edgar Snow for the city at a meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the death of the noted American journalist and writer. Edgar Snow was born in Kansas City where he spent his childhood and received part of his education.

About 700 people attended the meeting held in Kansas City. The meeting was sponsored by the Edgar Snow Memorial Fund and the University of Missouri-Kansas City. Among those present were George Russell, chancellor of the university, and close friends of Snow.

Chinese Ambassador to the U.N. Liang Yufan also spoke at the meeting. He paid a high tribute to Snow for his great contributions to the Chinese revolution and to the understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. "Snow's love for China was not something personal only. It represents the American people's friendship for the Chinese people," he added.

Referring to the present Sino-American relations, he pointed out, "Recently the boat of friendship between China and the United States has been sailing in some turbulent waters. But both the Chinese and American peoples know that Sino-American relations should be preserved and further developed, as they are important not only to the interests of our two peoples, but also to the maintenance of peace and stability in the entire world."

He expressed his hope that "with the concerted efforts of the two peoples, this boat of friendship will be able to sail safely into wider and calmer waters. This is what Snow would have liked to see."

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S. ROLE IN UNITED NATIONS

HK150452 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Hua Tian [5478 3944]: "It Is of No Use Complaining"]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane J. Kirkpatrick said recently that in the United Nations, the United States "is left out in the cold, is taken lightly and is arbitrarily insulted by others," thus "becoming a country with no followers."

Although this is a complaint, it does reflect changes in the situation in the United Nations and the plight of the United States. Compared with the days when the United States was insufferably arrogant in the United Nations, the United States is now really incapable of controlling the situation and manipulating the United Nations. This is because there have been great changes in the UN membership structure, and Third World countries are holding the overwhelming majority position and are playing an increasingly bigger role in the United Nations. As a result, the United Nations is no longer the great-nation's political arena.

Now the United States has become aware of these changes. That should be a good turn. The question is whether the United States can understand the root cause of these changes and conform to these changes rather than merely complaining and making cynical remarks. If the United States continues to run counter to the demands and aspirations of the great majority of the UN member states concerning some important issues such as its recent unprincipled defense of Israel's seizure of the Golan Heights, it cannot blame others for the continued existence in the United Nations of a situation in which it "is left out in the cold, is taken lightly and is arbitrarily insulted by others."

U.S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST TERMED 'UNWORKABLE'

09181210 Beijing XINHUA In English 1200 GMT 18 Feb 82

[*"U.S. Middle East Policy at a Standstill -- by Correspondent Zhou Zhexin"* -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, February 18 (XINHUA) -- The United States, under the pressure and threat from Israel, seems to have been hobbled in implementing its Middle East policy. Each time the United States tries to fortify its relations with Arab countries, it inevitably meets with Israeli objection and thus accomplishes nothing in the end.

The recent disclosure by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger on possible arms supplies to Jordan has made Israel flare up. President Ronald Reagan had to assuage Israel by writing personally on February 16 to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to reaffirm U.S. policy toward Israel.

The petty storm once again points to the divergency within the Reagan administration and its shilly-shally on the Middle East policy. It also indicates that the U.S. policy of partiality for Israel is unworkable. The press here noted that the administration seems to have no Middle East policy. They pointed to the "muddle of the present policy" and said that the "Mideast path seems blind."

Weinberger's Middle East tour was prompted by the need to strengthen U.S. military ties with Arab countries and to continue the search for "strategic consensus" in the region to counter the Soviet Union.

However, this Israel-supporting policy has brought great trouble to the United States in the latter's effort to seek for "strategic consensus" in the Middle East. Weinberger found during his trip that Arab countries consider the Israeli aggression a more immediate threat to them than the Soviet threat. Accordingly, these countries have urged the United States to change its present policy toward Israel and apply greater pressure on the Begin government to force it to return to the Arab countries their lost territories and settle the Palestinian issue equitably.

Realizing that without Arab support the "strategic consensus" plan is but an empty talk, the United States is moving to improve its relations with the Arab countries. However, it will be impossible for the United States to obtain Arab support if it fails to free itself from Israel's unreasonable demands and to oppose the latter's acts of expansion.

An editorial of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR yesterday says that signs have indicated that "Washington is merely treading water at the moment." It is paying lip service instead of taking action.

Having nothing to fear, Israel has since last April repeatedly taken provocative actions against the Arab countries and tried to prevent the United States from improving its relations with the Arab countries. In face of these provocations, the United States was at times compelled to make some gestures against Israel, but later never forgot to placate it.

While Israel's anger may be eased by Reagan's message, the U.S. predicament in the Middle East remains the same, and no turn for the better can be seen at the moment.

SOVIET STRATEGY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA EXAMINED

HK171245 Beijing HOMOJ in Chinese No 3, 1 Feb 82 ,p 46-48

[Article by Sun Fusheng [1327 4395 3932]: "Soviet Expansion in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Southeast Asia is an important area in the global strategy of the Soviet hegemonists.

This is, first of all, determined by the strategic importance of the geographic situation of this area. The Southeast Asia area consists of two major parts: the Indochinese Peninsula and the Malay Archipelago. It covers a vast stretch of the sea spanning both the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, encompassing more than 12,000 islands, big and small. China lies to its north, and India to its west, and Japan, Australia and the U.S. bases in the Pacific stretch across the seas. Its situation in the oceans makes it imperative for the Soviet hegemonists to establish for themselves a "bow-shaped navigation line" in the east that links the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, the southwest Pacific, the Sea of Japan and the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, if the Soviet navy wants to enter the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean to scramble for supremacy with the United States. The establishment and control of this navigation line will not only link their Black Sea Fleet with their Pacific Fleet and enable them to support one another, but will also enable the Soviet hegemonists to close up the channel through which the U.S. Pacific fleet enters the Indian Ocean, reduce the strength of the United States in the Far East and threaten China from the seas. Moreover, the establishment and control of this navigation line will enable them to cut off the transportation line between the Far East and Australia and between the Far East and Europe, and thus seriously threaten the United States and Japan and economically stifle Japan, which relies on foreign trade for its survival. The situation of mainland Southeast Asia will enable the Soviet Union to coordinate activities in this area with its expansionary activities in northeast Asia, central Asia and the subcontinent of India and to set up anti-China bases in the areas to the south and southwest of China, if the Soviet Union controls the Indochinese Peninsula.

Second, there are abundant natural resources in Southeast Asia. For example, more than half of the tin reserves in the world are located there, and about 85 percent of the natural rubber in the world is produced there. In the land and sea areas of Southeast Asia there are also rich sources of important strategic materials such as oil and natural gas. For the Soviet Union, the southeast Asia area is not only an important source from which it grabs strategic materials, but also an important latent market.

Third, most of the Southeast Asian countries did not achieve their independence until after World War II. They are economically poor and backward and they urgently want to develop their national economies. Politically, because of the protracted colonial rule and oppression, there is a relatively strong nationalist feeling in most of them. Besides, they are all faced with problems of varying degrees of complexity relating to nationalities, religions and borders, and that originate from their history. For Soviet hegemonists who are carrying out expansionary activities in the guise of "anticolonialism" and "socialism," these problems are something they can take advantage of.

From the mid-1950's to the late 1960's, the Soviet policies in Southeast Asia were aimed at establishing a foothold there. For this, it tried every trick to stretch its antenna into this traditional sphere of the Western colonialists' influence by exploiting the conflicts between the new and old colonialists and the Southeast Asian countries and people and by focusing its penetration activities on a few selected districts under the banner of "supporting the national liberation movement" and "opposing imperialism and colonialism." From the late 1960's to the mid-1970's, the Soviet Union took the opportunity of the U.S. predicament in the Indochina war and hastened to increase its strength. Along with the growth of its military and economic strength, the Soviet Union fiercely scrambled with the United States throughout the world and thus started its all-round expansion in Southeast Asia.

Politically, the Soviet Union put forth the proposal for establishing the so-called "collective security system in Asia." It vainly hopes to incorporate not only Southeast Asia but the whole of Asia into its sphere of influence. But the Southeast Asian countries have given a cold response. The five ASEAN countries, furthermore, proposed to set up a peaceful, free and neutral Southeast Asia area that would be free from external intervention in order to counter the Soviet proposal. At the same time, the Soviet Union has been vigorously intensifying its penetration in Vietnam. During the Khrushchev period, the Soviet Union adopted a "noninterference" policy toward Vietnam's national salvation war of resistance against the United States, and refused to give any support. On the contrary, it continuously put pressure on Vietnam, for fear that the aggravation of the war in Vietnam would lead to direct conflicts between the Soviet Union and the United States and make it impossible for Khrushchev to carry out the policies he was yearning at that time of "Soviet-U.S. cooperation" in ruling over the world.

When Brezhnev came to power, he saw the advantage in interfering in Vietnam. He changed Khrushchev's policy and gave "aid" to Vietnam in order to exert a greater influence in Vietnam, foster the pro-Soviet clique and use the Vietnam problem as something to barter in its contention for hegemony with the United States. According to statistics, by the end of 1975, the Soviet Union had staked more than \$5 billion in Vietnam.

Militarily, despite the "awesome" strength of the Soviet Pacific Fleet in the eyes of American Navy specialists, this fleet can only perch in two easily vulnerable bases (Vladivostok and Petropavlovsk). Therefore, the Soviet Union urgently wants to find bases in the Southeast Asian war area. Its activities are focused on "internationalizing" the Strait of Malacca and on making to establish navy bases in Southeast Asia to berth its warships and to install equipment for supplying and repairing its warships.

Economically, besides intensifying its trade activities, the Soviet Union was characterized, in this period, by attempts to make more use of the form of setting up joint venture enterprises and transnational companies. Taking the opportunity of the situation whereby the Southeast Asian countries suffered from the monopoly over maritime trade by European and American shipping companies because of their lack of shipping enterprises of their own, the Soviet Union made a breakthrough in the shipping business and set up a "Singapore-Soviet shipping company," "Philippine-Soviet joint shipping company" and the "Thailand-Singapore-Soviet shipping company." It was not a casual occurrence that the Soviet Union worked hard to seize a part of the shipping business in Southeast Asian countries. On the contrary, this was closely related with the maritime expansion of the Soviet Union. The Singapore branch of the Moscow People's Bank, the most important Soviet transnational company in Southeast Asia, tried every means to conduct economic penetration in Southeast Asian countries. It gave loans to some enterprises there and then put them under its control by compelling them to repay the loans. It also supplied loans to speculators there and helped them create confusion in the market there.

The Soviet Union has sent a large number of spies in the guise of diplomats, reporters and writers to steal information, foster pro-Soviet elements and carry out other illegal activities. According to the information disclosed by the relevant departments in Thailand, more than half of the 80-plus Soviet officials who work in the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok and in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations are spies of the KGB and the military intelligence agency.

Since the end of the war in Indochina in 1975, Soviet expansion in Southeast Asia has entered a new stage. Under the new situation, the Soviet Union's policies in Southeast Asia have been aimed primarily at taking advantage of the readjustment and further reduction of the strength of the United States in Southeast Asia and by a single stroke filling the "vacuum" and supplanting the United States.

Its strategy has been to use Vietnam as its Cuba in Asia. It exploits the regional hegemonist ambition of the Vietnamese authorities, supports Vietnam to piece together the so-called "federation of Indochina" and regards this measure as an important step in its expansion throughout Southeast Asia.

First, the Soviet Union continues to increase its economic investment there. It has given a huge amount of "aid" totaling 2.5 billion rubles for Vietnam's 1976-80 economic development plan. In 1975 and 1976 the two sides signed trade payment and technical assistance agreements in which the Soviet Union planned to "help Vietnam in the construction" of 40 new projects and increase the total value of trade by 50 percent. According to statistics, the total trade between the Soviet Union and Vietnam amounted to 200 million rubles in 1975, but it increased by leaps and bounds later and jumped to more than 610 million rubles in 1980. In July 1981 the two sides signed the economic and technical agreement for the period 1981-85 which stipulates that the Soviet Union should provide "aid" for Vietnam's more than 100 industrial projects. Thus, the Soviet Union has made Vietnam economically dependent on it to a serious extent.

Second, the Soviet Union has been making great efforts to rein in, control and use the Le Duan Vietnamese clique as its "firm outpost in Southeast Asia." It has unconditionally supported Vietnam in raising unreasonable territorial claims to China's Xisha and Nansha Islands, cruelly persecuting and expelling the Overseas Chinese in Vietnam and conducting various regional hegemonist activities in Indochina. In June 1968 the Soviet Union took Vietnam into the COMECON, and in November the two sides signed a "treaty of friendship and cooperation" that was, in essence, a treaty of military alliance. Thus it has tightly bound Vietnam to the chariot of the Soviet hegemonists' expansion. At the instigation and with the support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam compelled Laos to sign the "Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation" and the "border treaty" in 1977, thus establishing the so-called "special relations" between the two countries, and it launched large-scale military aggression against Kampuchea in 1978, occupied Phnom Penh in 1979 and set up a puppet regime there.

Third, through Vietnam, the Soviet Union has demonstrated its military strength in the Indochinese area on a large scale. Since 1980, the Soviet Union, under the pretext of "aid," has continuously sent arms and military equipment, the average daily value of which has amounted to more than \$3 million, into Vietnam. It has equipped the Vietnamese Army and Navy with Soviet-made bombers, fighter planes, "Petya" class escort vessels and other warships. At the same time, a large number of Soviet military advisers and specialists have poured into Vietnam. Their number now totals more than 10,000, and they control the Vietnamese Army, Navy and Air Force. The Soviet Union is speeding up its establishment of military bases in Indochina. As was reported, the former American large-scale, modern military bases in Vietnam, such as Cam Ranh Bay and Danang, have now become Soviet naval bases. Moreover, the Soviet Union has built a navy base in Kompong Som, Kampuchea and a series of radar stations, electronic reconnaissance installations and ground-to-air missile bases along the coastal areas and the Sino-Vietnamese border areas in Vietnam and in many places in Laos and Kampuchea. Because it has obtained military bases in the three Indochinese countries, the Soviet Union has greatly increased its military strength in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This has made it possible to push its Pacific Fleet 2,000 nautical miles further south and expand the area of its activities to the Gulf of Thailand. Soviet long-range reconnaissance planes and intelligence ships of various types have been collecting information on a large scale in the Southeast Asian sea area, using Vietnam as their base.

The fact that a Soviet military force has entered Southeast Asia on a large scale has greatly worried the countries there as well as intensified its threat to the United States, Japan and other countries. If the Soviet Union launches an attack from its bases in Vietnam, it can immediately cut off the vital channel that connects the two oceans and is vital to the United States and Japan. Thus, it can establish strategic supremacy over the United States in the entire "dumbbell-shaped area" from the Persian Gulf in the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.

Fourth, the Soviet Union continues to collude with Vietnam in its international activities. They are striving to legalize their aggression against Kampuchea and are trying every political and diplomatic means to give a legitimate appearance to the puppet regime in Kampuchea. For example, at the United Nations General Assembly sessions, the Soviet representative has time and again tried to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate seat in the United Nations and attempted in vain to force the seating of the representative of the Kampuchean puppet regime in the United Nations. Brezhnev even personally "invited" the head of the Kampuchean puppet regime to visit Moscow in order to raise the regime's prestige in the world and to give it a legitimate appearance. However, because of the opposition of the countries in the world that uphold justice, and especially of the ASEAN countries, the United Nations has not only consented to Democratic Kampuchea's retention of its legitimate seat, but has also passed one resolution after another demanding the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army from Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union, seeing that the attitude of the ASEAN countries is of key importance if the Soviet Union and Vietnam are to change their isolated position in the world caused by the Kampuchean problem, has tried hard to persuade the ASEAN countries to get over the "misunderstanding caused by the Kampuchean clash." It has asked the ASEAN countries to hold talks with Vietnam and promises that if only ASEAN recognizes the Kampuchean puppet regime, all the problems troubling the ASEAN countries, such as those related to the Vietnamese refugees and the "security" in Southeast Asia, will be "readily solved." This hypocritical attitude of the Soviet Union has been exposed and denounced by the ASEAN countries.

The expansion in Southeast Asia of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in collusion has further revealed the hegemonist nature of the Soviet Union to the world's people and made the Soviet Union even more isolated in the world. The heroic Kampuchean people have persisted in their patriotic armed struggle and have placed the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists in a more and more difficult predicament and in a more and more passive political position. At the initiation of the active efforts of the ASEAN countries, the United Nations passed a resolution to hold an international meeting on the Kampuchean problem in the summer of 1981, which was to be attended by dozens of countries. During the meeting the correct demand for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army was again passed. In October 1981, the UN General Assembly approved the report by the international meeting on the Kampuchean problem with an overwhelming majority and reiterated its resolution, demanding the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The development of the situation in Southeast Asia at present is very unfavorable for both the Soviet and the Vietnamese hegemonists. But we should not fail to see clearly that the Soviet Union will never be easily compelled to change its expansionary policies in Southeast Asia. In September 1981 Brezhnev held secret talks with the so-called heads of the three Indochinese countries in the Crimea and drew up the new strategy of continuously holding "dialogues" with ASEAN, "softening the attitude" of the ASEAN countries, demoralizing and dividing them. The people of the Southeast Asian countries and people throughout the world have to persistently carry on a blow-for-blow struggle to stop the Soviet hegemonists' expansion in Southeast Asia and throughout the world so as to safeguard peace in Southeast Asia and in the entire world.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS SRV PROPOSAL TO REOPEN TALKS

OW181336 Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (AFP) -- China today again rejected as "sheer propaganda" Vietnam's latest proposal for a resumption of bilateral normalization talks frozen by Beijing since 1980. An official Chinese spokesman said the proposal, delivered to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi Tuesday, "does not merit any attention."

The proposal, Hanoi's second over the past weeks, advocated a "negotiated settlement of all outstanding issues affecting relations between the two countries" and reiterated a Vietnamese call made late last month for an end to all "hostile acts" along the Sino-Vietnamese border and normalization of bilateral relations.

Begun in the wake of the February-March 1979 Sino-Vietnamese border conflict, the inconclusive talks were suspended in December of the same year. They were formally frozen by the Chinese side in 1980 and Beijing has so far turned down all Vietnamese offers to resume them.

China essentially blames Hanoi for the current tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border and accuses the Moscow-backed Vietnamese leadership of entertaining "hegemonic" intentions in Southeast Asia.

A few days ago the Chinese Foreign Ministry again protested what it called Vietnamese "armed (border) provocations" in a note dismissing Hanoi's recent "unilateral" Lunar New Year truce as a "propaganda ploy."

RENMIN RIBAO ASSESSES TRENDS IN SRV DIPLOMACY

HK180755 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "A Trend That Attracts Attention"]

[Text] The Vietnamese have recently been active all over the place in an attempt to ease relations with the United States and obtain aid from Western Europe and Japan. This is a trend in the Vietnamese authorities' diplomacy that attracts attention.

The Vietnamese authorities have wantonly engaged in military aggression, taken control of Laos, occupied Kampuchea, continually launched incursions into Thailand and vigorously pursued regional hegemonism. They have been strongly condemned by the international community and world opinion, and have become extremely isolated in foreign affairs. For this reason, domestically, too, the masses live in dire poverty, and complaints are heard everywhere. In these circumstances, the Vietnamese authorities, vainly attempting to use the notions of certain people in the West who hope to draw Vietnam off the Soviet track, launch diplomatic activities and seek aid as a means of improving their situation of international isolation and domestic economic difficulties.

However, the Vietnamese authorities still refuse to withdraw their aggressor army from Kampuchea and continue to closely link their destiny to Soviet hegemonism. Facts have proved that the Vietnamese authorities have not changed in the least their vain regional hegemonist ambition in attempting to dominate Indochina and indeed the whole of Southeast Asia. In the face of this aggressive god of plague, it is natural that people should at least maintain a cool attitude toward the diplomatic feiers of the Vietnamese authorities, so as to avoid playing the role of helping a tyrant to do evil.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'DESPAIR' CAUSED BY SRV POLICY

HK180408 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by You Xin [0645 2450]: "The Walls Talk"]

[Text] Walls have no mouth, so naturally they cannot talk. After their tour of Vietnam, however, some Western journalists have come to the amazing conclusion that "in Vietnam, the walls talk."

In fact, some 5 or 6 years ago, one could see President Ho Chi Minh's famous saying "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom" written all over the walls in Vietnam. During the period of resistance against the aggressors, this famous saying had inspired and encouraged tens of thousands of Vietnamese arm,men and civilians to fight for the survival of their motherland. However, the present Le Duan clique has betrayed the teachings of President Ho Chi Minh by throwing in its lot with the Soviet Union and invading the neighboring countries. Thus, "freedom" and "independence" are being completely trampled upon.

The people are disappointed and roused to indignation. They have quietly sneaked out at night and crossed out the last part of this famous saying to make it read "there is nothing," which is very much the truth. At present, Vietnam has come to the end of its rope and the common people have been drained of everyth'ng by the Hanoi authorities.

In Vietnam, the walls talk. They tell of the despair of the Vietnamese people under the rule of the Le Duan clique, despair of ever being able to win independence and freedom and improve their livelihood.

FEATURES OF HONG KONG COMPUTER TERMINAL NOTED

OW121311 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Feb (XINHUA) -- Through computer terminal equipment our country has installed in Hong Kong, a certain research institute found 66 pieces of scientific and technological material it needed, from more than 1.76 million items and documents and records accumulated in 120 years, in just 16 minutes. The 66 pieces of scientific and technological material were shown, one by one, on a television screen at the computer terminal and were printed on paper at the same time.

This computer terminal is called the searching terminal machine [jian suo zhong duan ji, 2914 4792 4807 4551 2623]. It was installed in 1980 at the China Overseas Construction Engineering Company [Zhong Guo Hai Wai Jian Zhu Gong Cheng Gong Si, 0022 0948 3189 1120 1696 4591 1562 4453 0361 0674] in Hong Kong by the State Building Construction Bureau and eight other departments. This installation maintains contact, through international communications satellites, with the Lockheed Corporation and the Systems Development Corporation of the United States. The two corporations have the two largest searching systems for scientific and technological information in the world today.

The searching terminal machine can provide worldwide specialized information and data in the fields of general, natural, applied and social sciences, economics and so forth, including documentary and nondocumentary materials such as books, newspapers, publications, theses for academic degrees, scientific research reports, minutes of meetings, government papers, special international publications, market prices, economic forecasts, trade registration, business management, statistical data and so forth. The equipment can also place orders for needed materials and disseminate them for user units.

The searching terminal machine in Hong Kong has already found a good deal of valuable information and data for related scientific research, design, production, teaching and information units within China, and much of the information and data provided has already produced results. The Shanghai Special Construction Technology Research Institute developed a new drill bit. A check in the "world patent" files by the terminal proved that there was no similar invention, and an application for a patent right can be submitted to the state patent bureau. Beijing University and the Beijing Crystal Structure Institute developed two types of crystal herbicides [jing ti hua chu cao ji, 2533 7555 0553 7110 5430 0495]. A check of the "chemical digest," "world chemical patents," "agriculture" and other records through the terminal proved that there was no such crystal herbicide structure abroad, so they wrote a treatise and published it. The Beijing marble factory negotiated granite exports with the United States without previously acquiring all the information on international market prices. Through the terminal machine, it found the data on the yearly prices and annual rate of price increases of granite in the United States, Britain and other countries since 1964, which were of great reference value in determining the price.

DENG SPEAKS ON POLITICAL STABILITY, REFORMS

OW181230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 18 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping expressed confidence here this morning that streamlining China's institutions would be carried out smoothly.

The vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party observed to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk that there had been speculation abroad about his nearly one month's rest in other parts of the country. The present situation in China, he declared, was one of unprecedented stability.

It was due to the political stability and continuity of policy in recent years, he said, that China would come to grips with bureaucracy and cut back the overlapping and overstaffing.

Samdech Sihanouk said: "The whole truth has now come out. The world pays special attention to the stability of your country and world opinion wishes you good health so that you will fulfill the historical mission your country and nation have entrusted to you."

Deng Xiaoping said the advanced age of functionaries had become a pressing question. "We are determined to take it as a revolution," he said. "Of course, this is a revolution in administrative structure, not a revolution against anyone."

Streamlining had started just a month ago, Deng Xiaoping said. "It is going on very smoothly. The comrades in our party, including the older ones, hold identical views on this issue. I think the job can be finished much earlier than expected." [At this point XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0820 GMT on 18 February adds the following: "The fact that the plan works does show that our country is stable."]

Samdech Sihanouk said, "This is truly an event of historic significance and a constructive revolution."

In the course of their cordial conversation, Deng Xiaoping expressed firm support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle for national liberation against the Vietnamese aggression. "I hope that the leaders of the three parties in Kampuchea resisting the Vietnamese aggression will meet soon, persist in unity and achieve positive results."

Samdech Sihanouk presented a basket of flowers to Deng Xiaoping, saying he was happy to find the vice-chairman in good health. The meeting was followed by a luncheon given by Deng Xiaoping in honor of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk. Present were Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife, He Liliang.

ZHAO COMMENTS ON DISCHARGE OF 'VETERAN COMRADES'

OW171514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 CMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today said simplification of government structure is going quite smoothly. Speaking to a delegation from the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners headed by the association's Chairman Yue-kong Pao, Premier Zhao said "We have noticed there are a lot of discussions abroad about China's simplification of its administration. Most people say the measure is of great importance to China's four modernizations program. Some people say China will meet many difficulties in this work and doubt whether it can be carried through to the end. But I can tell you all present, we are full of confidence in doing a good job."

Premier Zhao said: "China's political and economic policies have been formulated and our work has been put on the right track. The key problem is how to raise work efficiency. So we've got to simplify our government structure. Originally we estimated this would be very difficult, but now it appears the work is going much more smoothly than expected."

Zhao Ziyang said: "In simplifying the administration, quite a number of veteran comrades will be discharged from day-to-day work and those comrades who have ability, political integrity, professional knowledge and are in the prime of life will be promoted to leading posts. Our veteran comrades are doing quite well in this respect. They have put the interests of the party and state first and have contributed to the simplification work."

Speaking of the existing economic violations of law and party discipline, Zhao said: "This will not deter us from pursuing an open-door policy to foreign countries and enlivening our domestic economy. On the contrary, this is just for carrying out our economic policy in a better way."

The meeting was held in Zhongnanhai. Premier Zhao Ziyang welcomed the delegation of tanker owners from Hong Kong and seven European countries. Yue-kong Pao said the Chinese economic readjustment policy is timely, and that he admired the firm resolution shown in the simplification of China's government structure.

Present were An Zhiwen and Zhang Youxuan, minister and vice-minister of the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building; Liu Qing, general manager of the China Corporation of the Shipbuilding Industry; Zhou Jianan, vice-minister of the State Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs; Fan Muhan, vice-minister of the State Machine-Building Industry Commission; and Lu Xuzhang, vice-minister of foreign trade.

DIRECTIVE ON DENG AFFORESTATION REQUEST ISSUED

OW180948 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0754 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA) -- The State Council and the CCP Central Committee Military Commission recently issued a directive calling on all PLA units to conscientiously carry out the specific request by Chairman of the Military Commission Deng Xiaoping on voluntary tree planting by the armed forces that in addition to doing a good job in afforestation on campsites, they should also actively participate in the voluntary tree planting in areas within 10 kilometers outside of campsites.

The directive says: Planting trees everywhere to make the country green is a glorious responsibility of the people throughout the country, an unshirkable duty of the PLA and a contribution the PLA should make to the motherland's construction. The masses of commanders and fighters should be vanguards in covering the motherland with trees. In planting trees outside of campsites, the PLA units should consult the local governments to clearly define their voluntary tree planting tasks in ways suited to local conditions, which are different depending on where the units are stationed, in cities, rural areas, coastal areas or border regions, on plains or in mountainous areas, and to carry out the work in an organized way by states and in groups under the unified planning and guidance of the local tree planting committees.

The directive makes clear-cut stipulations on questions arising from tree planting by PLA units outside of campsites such as the supply of nursery stocks, the planting and care of trees, forest ownership and rights, income distribution, and so forth. It calls on forestry departments in all localities to energetically support PLA units in tree planting work, take the initiative to help PLA units obtain tree seeds and saplings, provide technical guidance and create the necessary conditions for the PLA units to do a good afforestation job.

The PLA units should also take the initiative to consult the local governments and forestry departments to solve problems concerning voluntary tree planting by the PLA. The tree planting committees in all localities should include leading comrades of locally stationed PLA units to jointly make studies and plans, assign tasks, define responsibilities, carry out concrete discussions on relevant matters and successfully fulfill the tasks of voluntary tree planting.

PLA DEPARTMENT'S CIRCULAR ON EMULATING LEI FENG

OW141435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1144 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department very recently issued a circular, calling on the whole army to continuously and thoroughly carry out activities to learn from Lei Feng and heroes and models and foster a new spirit.

The circular said: The 19th anniversary of the issuance of the call to emulate Lei Feng by Comrade Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation will fall on 5 March this year. The whole army must further emulate Lei Feng and heroes and models, foster a new spirit and train more armymen who have lofty ideals, good morals, knowledge and good health; who stress the army's standards for appearance and bearing, good manners and good discipline and who fear neither hardship nor bloodshed and sacrifice. The entire army must extensively develop activities to bring about the emergence of more advanced companies and individuals with a high level of spiritual civilization.

The circular called on the PLA units in the whole army to extensively and thoroughly popularize Lei Feng's lofty ideas and the significant meaning in emulating Lei Feng. The circular said: It is necessary to earnestly organize cadres and fighters to study the inscription about Lei Feng made by Comrade Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation and read "Lei Feng Diary" and "Stories About Lei Feng." Efforts must be made to hold report meetings on Lei Feng's deeds, visit exhibition halls on Lei Feng and bring into full play the role of the advanced elements who have emerged from all fields of endeavor under the influence of the Lei Feng spirit. Through propaganda and education, we must guide the cadres and fighters to earnestly and assiduously study Marxism, Leninism and Comrade Mao Zedong's works and to transform their world outlook like Lei Feng. We must guide them to foster lofty ideals, good morals and good discipline, bring into full play the revolutionary tradition of waging arduous struggles and vie with each other to become advanced individuals in the development of spiritual civilization. It is necessary to closely link these activities of emulating Lei Feng with our efforts to help cadres and fighters solve their actual ideological problems. It is essential to educate the cadres and fighters to consciously subordinate themselves to the needs of the revolution, correctly deal with the division of labor for the revolution and foster revolutionary ideals like Lei Feng. Efforts must be made to educate cadres and fighters to do a good job at their individual posts, love and master whatever they are doing, and make contributions to safeguarding the motherland and developing the four modernization program by scoring more achievements in their work in a down-to-earth manner.

The whole army must also carry out well the socialist public welfare labor activities with afforestation as the central theme; plant more trees around barracks and in places where the troops are stationed; and actively take part in tree-planting activities launched by the local governments and mass organizations. Efforts must be made to continuously develop activities to pay attention to sanitation and hygiene, beautify the surroundings, repair bridges and roads and perform good deeds for the dependents of armymen and martyrs, members of those households that enjoy the "five guarantees" as well as orphans, aged widows and widowers and those old people who are sick and disabled.

The circular said: The above-mentioned activities must be carried out in various forms to suit the characteristics of the young fighters.

CONFERENCE VIEWS TASKS IN LIGHT INDUSTRY

OW171405 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The national conference of directors and chiefs of light industry departments and bureaus concluded today. The participants conscientiously discussed the major tasks of light industry in 1982 and explicitly pointed out that it is necessary to lay stress on raising economic results in promoting light industry. They noted that it is necessary to raise the quality of products, turn out more new products, do a good job in the technical transformation and reorganization of enterprises, and make new contributions to further activating urban and rural markets, expanding exports and increasing state revenues.

While concentrating on the question of raising economic results, they studied measures for promoting light industry production. The conference called on the various localities to produce more goods which are in great demand by the masses. For instance, in 1982 the various localities should grasp the production of 20 major items including three primary products -- sugar, cigarettes and wine -- chemical products for daily use, items for use by children, and items for use by people of minority nationalities. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to raising the quality of products. Light industry products should be of good quality with new designs and more varieties, sizes and specifications. They should be good and cheap.

Light industry departments in the various localities should check and promptly solve the problem of producing overstocked items by enterprises under their jurisdiction. The production of items which are not in good demand should be stopped without hesitation. In order to raise economic results, it is necessary to carry out technical innovations. The light industry departments in the various localities should promote scientific and technological achievements and popularize advanced technology in the hinterland.

To raise economic results, it is also necessary to pay attention to reorganizing enterprises. It is necessary to lay stress on consolidating large, medium and backbone enterprises and the reorganization work should be done within 1-2 years. The various enterprises should follow a new course after reorganization.

Hu Ming, vice minister of textile industry, emphatically pointed out at the meeting that the textile industry should strictly follow the state plan in production this year. It is necessary to raise the quality of products, reduce production costs, produce items which are in great demand by the masses and ensure a solid and steady development.

He pointed out that in order to achieve the above-mentioned tasks, the textile departments in the various localities should take the overall situation into consideration and strictly follow the state plan in production and must not concentrate only on production value and profits. No matter how small the profit, as long as the people need the products, we must make arrangements to produce them. We should do everything to satisfy the people's needs. Not only state and collective enterprises should follow the state plan in production, the enterprises run by communes, production brigades and production teams should also follow the state production plan. We must not only concentrate on making money but should ensure a healthy development in our production work.

Hu Ming said all textile units should be guided by the principle of macroeconomics in producing various items. It is necessary to reasonably adjust their production in accordance with the market demand. In order to draft rational plans for production, the various textile industry departments should cooperate with the commercial departments in surveying and forecasting the market situation. It is necessary to activate the market and the economy.

CHINA SPEEDS UP CONSTRUCITON OF RAILWAYS, PORTS

HK180252 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0853 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Report: "China Will Speed Up Construction of Railways and Ports This Year"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to a report in GONGREN RIBAO today, which cites the words of a responsible person in charge of traffic and transportation in the State Economic Commission, China will speed up its construction of railways and ports this year, in order to solve the following three existing problems related to traffic and transportation: The railway transportation of the coal for export which is mainly produced in Shanxi; the shipping of the exported and imported goods in foreign trade, which is mainly carried out in the ports along the coastline; and the sharp increase in the demand of passenger transportation at home.

In the past few years, the Chinese railway, highway, water and air transport departments have adopted various measures to increase their transport capacity, but these efforts have still fallen far short of the demand. This has been especially so for railway transportation, where tension between supply and demand has increased. Ninety percent of China's foreign trade is carried out in ports along its coastline, but at present there is a serious shortage of berths which is aggravated by the backwardness of the equipment in the ports and the serious shortage of the railway and water transport capacity connected with the ports and the serious shortage of warehouse capacity. Moreover, passenger transportation has been rapidly increasing in the past few years.

This responsible person said that in order to solve these problems, China will speed up construction of railways and ports. This year, the state will invest more funds in communications construction. These funds will mainly be used in the construction and reform of the nine trunk railways and coal-carrying railways, such as the Beijing-Shanhaiguan, Beijing-Tongliao, Qingdao-Jinan and Handan-Changzhi railways, where the heaviest tasks of transporting coal are to be carried out. These funds will also be used in the electrification projects of the following six railways: the Lianyungang-Xinjiang, Beijing-Baotou, Shijiazhuang-Taiyuan, Xiangyang-Chongqing, Chengdu-Chongqing and Zhuzhou-Guiyang railways. At the same time, construction of ports will speeded up. In the near future, transport capacity will be raised through technical reform and the tapping of internal potential. The transport capacity of ports will be raised by adopting such measures as increased bargeing, opening up more hatchways, and fully utilizing the docks built by the industrial and mining enterprises themselves, and vigorously develop transport by joint ventures, by improving container cargo transport and bulk cargo transport and by raising transport efficiency.

CHEN YUN, OTHERS SEND WREATHS FOR PAN ZINIAN

OW180337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting was held today at the auditorium of the Babaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries for Comrade Pan Zinian [3382 2737 1628], outstanding CCP member, former deputy director of the Philosophy and Social Sciences Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and concurrently director of the Philosophical Research Institute and deputy to the First, Second and Third NPC. Comrade Pan Zinian died on 10 April 1972 at the age of 79 at a time when the "gang of four" was in power.

Chen Yun, Deng Yingchao, Wang Renzhong, Hu Qiaomu, Xu Deheng, Shi Liang, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Li Weihan, Cheng Zihua and responsible comrades of other departments concerned sent wreaths.

Zhang Youyu, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, presided over the memorial meeting. Vice President Huan Xiang delivered a memorial speech.

He said: Comrade Pan Zinian was a native of Yixing County, Jiangsu Province. Under the influence of the "May 4th" movement, he continued to accept progressive ideas and actively took part in the revolutionary movement. He joined the CCP in Shanghai in 1927 when the revolution was at low tide. Later he worked on the Shanghai cultural committee and in the mutual aid society, progressive organizations led by the party. Arrested in Shanghai in 1933, he remained politically steadfast and held out well while in prison. XINHUA RIBAO was published in Wuhan in 1938 and he was the head of this newspaper for nearly 10 years. Under the direct leadership of Comrades Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, he united comrades of the newspaper agency in waging a protracted struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries. After liberation, he also held the post of director of the education department of the central-south military and political committee. In 1954 he was assigned deputy director of the Philosophy and Social Sciences Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and concurrently director of the Philosophical Research Institute.

Huan Xiang gave his memorial speech. Showing concern and enthusiasm for philosophical research, Comrade Pan Zinian, while still in jail, worked hard on his book "Logic and the Study of Logic." This book received favorable comments from Comrade Mao Zedong. In addition, he also wrote a number of theoretical articles. He was a philosophical worker who achieved much in our party. Comrade Pan Zinian's life was a revolutionary and militant one. He did a great deal of good work for the party and the people in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle, and he contributed to the propaganda, theoretical and educational fields.

A total of 300 people attended the memorial meeting, including Comrade Pan Zinan's relatives and friends and comrades of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and other departments.

OFFSHORE OIL CORPORATION OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

OW171219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government has given its approval for the China National Offshore Oil Corporation to sign petroleum contracts for the exploitation of petroleum resources in the South China Sea and the southern Yellow Sea in cooperation with foreign oil corporations in the first round of invitations for bids. A XINHUA reporter paid a visit to the China National Offshore Oil Corporation. A responsible person of the corporation answered the reporter's questions as follows:

Question: How are China's offshore petroleum resources?

Answer: Our territorial waters cover a vast area. The continental shelf -- 200 meters or less under water -- alone has an area of more than 1 million square kilometers. Chinese and foreign experts think that there are abundant oil and natural gas resources and good long-range prospects for oil and natural gas exploitation.

Question: Why is it necessary to cooperate with foreign oil corporations?

Answer: Accelerated exploitation of offshore petroleum resources has an important bearing on our country's four modernizations. Making full use of some foreign investment and technology in accordance with the open door policy to the outside world laid down by our government is an important way to speed up the exploitation of offshore petroleum resources.

Question: What is meant by calling for bids?

Answer: Calling for bids is a common practice in international business practice. As far as exploitation of offshore oil is concerned, calling for bids means the process in which the resource country selects -- through competitive bidding by various petroleum corporations -- the best bidder, which is awarded the right to cooperate in the exploration, development and production of petroleum. The general practice is that the resource country designates zones for tentative cooperative exploitation with foreign enterprises and announces its decision to call for bids through newspapers, official documents and so forth or selectively invites certain foreign oil corporations to submit bids.

QUESTION: What are the areas open for bids?

Answer: In accordance with the eight agreements signed by us with foreign oil corporations in 1979 on geophysical explorations in the South China Sea and the southern Yellow Sea, except for the zone of the geophysical exploration agreement to the south of Hainan Island for which arrangements are being made separately, a third or all of the area of the remaining seven zones under the geophysical exploration agreements -- namely, the four geophysical exploration agreement zones at the Zhujiang Estuary in the South China Sea, the geophysical exploration agreement zone including the southern part of the Beibu Gulf Basin and the western part of the Yinggehai Basin in the South China Sea, the geophysical exploration agreement zone in the northern part of the southern Yellow Sea and the geophysical exploration agreement zone in the southern part of the southern Yellow Sea, with a total area of approximately 400,000 square kilometers -- are open for the first round of bids.

Question: Who are qualified to enter bids?

Answer: According to the stipulations of the geophysical exploration agreements signed in 1979 with foreign oil corporations, only those foreign oil corporations who are parties to the agreements and have borne the expenses of the geophysical explorations are qualified to enter bids for the zones they have taken part in exploring. According to statistics, in the first round of calling for bids, 46 corporations from 12 countries are qualified to enter bids.

Question: How will the first round of calling for bids be carried out?

Answer: The first round of calling for bids will be carried out in two groups. The first group covers the geophysical exploration agreement zone in the northern part of the southern Yellow Sea and the four geophysical exploration agreement zones at the Zhujiang Estuary in the South China Sea, and the second group covers the geophysical exploration agreement zone in the southern part of the southern Yellow Sea and the geophysical exploration agreement zone in the southern part of the Beibu Gulf Basin and the western part of the Yinggehai Basin in the South China Sea. Notices for invitation of bids on the two groups will be issued about a month apart. The closing date for bids is 30 March 1982.

Question: In cooperative exploitation of offshore petroleum resources, what are the rights and obligations of the foreign corporations?

Answer: There are clear and definite provisions in the "PRC regulations on the exploitation of offshore petroleum resources in cooperation with foreign enterprises."

Question: Will cooperative exploitation of offshore petroleum resources affect China's rights or interests?

Answer: There are articles in the "PRC regulations on the exploitation of offshore petroleum resources in cooperation with foreign enterprises" which clearly provide for safeguarding the resource country's sovereignty and economic interests. In short, we hold that cooperative exploitation of petroleum resources with foreign enterprises will not affect our country's rights or interests.

Question: Will you tell me about the relationship between the China National Offshore Oil Corporation and the PRC Petroleum Corporation and the China Petroleum and Natural Gas Exploration and Development Corporation as well as the relationship between the former's head office and its regional branches?

Answer: According to provisions of the "PRC regulations on the exploitation of offshore petroleum resources in cooperation with foreign enterprises," all the rights and obligations as provided for in petroleum contracts and geophysical exploration agreements for the relevant sea areas signed in the past by the PRC Petroleum Corporation and the China Petroleum and Natural Gas Exploration and Development Corporation with foreign corporations will be transferred to the China National Offshore Oil Corporation after its establishment.

The China National Offshore Oil Corporation is a national corporation and a limited company. Its regional branches are under the leadership of the head office and, as such, are responsible only for the management of the exploration for petroleum and the development and production of it in each regional sea area, fulfilling tasks assigned by the head office.

CCP REPORT ON FIVE STRESSES, FOUR BEAUTIES DRIVE

08180613 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1533 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA) -- On the basis of the instruction issued by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, the General Office of the CCP Central Committee recently relayed a report submitted by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, entitled: "The Report On Extensively Developing 'Five Stresses, Four Beauties' Activities." The "report" said: The month of March every year is designated as the "month for civil manners and propriety."

The instruction of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee said: The activities for the "five stresses and four beauties" currently constitute an important component in developing socialist spiritual civilization. All CCP and CYL members and the nation's cadres must play an exemplary role in carrying out these activities. The central authorities hope that significant changes will take place in party style and in cadres' work style in the course of developing mass activities for the "five stresses, four beauties."

The report by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee said: In accordance with the instruction issued by the central authorities on strengthening socialist spiritual civilization, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the central patriotic sanitation campaign committee, the All-China Students Federation, the society of ethics, the society of aesthetics and the society of linguistics had proposed in February 1981 that a "five stresses, four beauties" campaign on civil manners and propriety be launched throughout the nation. This proposal had won wide support and drawn a warm response from the people, particularly young people.

Dwelling on the existing major problems in developing the "five stresses, four beauties" activities, the "report" called on leadership at all levels to further correctly understand and deal with the relations between material civilization and spiritual civilization in their guiding ideology, and regard the development of a high-level of spiritual civilization as a major event of strategic significance. The "report" pointed out that the activities for the "five stresses, four beauties" play an important role in the development of spiritual civilization. We must exert strenuous efforts and grasp these activities in a down-to-earth manner.

The "report" said: The "five stresses, four beauties" activities must be carried out in cities as well as in the countryside. Emphasis must be placed on large and medium-sized cities first.

The three main targets for 1982 are as follows:

1. It is necessary to do a good job in improving environmental hygiene and wash away dirt. Emphasis must be placed on busy urban areas, tourist spots, railway stations, ports, airports, theaters, areas where buildings are clustered, housing areas and other public places, and efforts must be made to keep them clean, neat and artistic. At the same time, efforts must be made to bring about significant changes in the most unsightly and unsanitary corners and sectors.

2. It is necessary to strengthen public order and do away with disorder. Efforts must be made to maintain good order in traffic and to achieve the goal of riding on vehicles in a civil manner, embarking and disembarking from vehicles in an orderly way, helping the old and children, and yielding right of way for safety's sake.

3. It is necessary to improve service and deal with complaints about poor service. Clerks, service personnel, ticket salespersons, drivers, medical workers, policemen and other service workers must be mobilized to play an exemplary role in fostering the new style for civil manners and propriety and to speak and treat others politely while offering excellent service.

The "report" said: The "five stresses, four beauties" activities involve many departments and affect many areas. The party committees at all levels must pay attention to the development of such activities in an overall manner, and periodically carry out checkups and inspections. The propaganda departments of all party committees should take the lead in carrying out the specific activities. The focal point for the "five stresses, four beauties" activities should be on the 12 cities in the nation -- Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Harbin, Taiyuan, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Xian and Chongqing. The capital must exert even greater efforts at playing its exemplary role well. Various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must also select several cities as their own focal points. Efforts must be made to commend the activists and the advanced units in factories, stores, schools, hospitals, residential districts and families in developing the "five stresses, four beauties" activities.

The "report" called on the central authorities and all party and government organs and state cadres, particularly leading cadres, to actively participate in "five stresses, four beauties" activities, play their exemplary role well, impose strict demands on themselves and set good examples to the masses and young people. The CCP and CYL basic-level organizations must regard the development of the "five stresses, four beauties" activities as an important item in their organizational life, and encourage all CCP and CYL members to display a good style of work in ideology, resolutely combat evil practices and trends and become pioneers in developing socialist spiritual civilization.

Beijing Forum on Decorum

08180005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1601 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee invited comrades of 40 units concerned under the central and Beijing municipal authorities to attend a forum on 17 February to discuss ways of promoting socialist spiritual civilization by successfully launching the first campaign of "decorum and courtesy month of the whole people" in March this year.

The forum was presided over by Liao Jingdan, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee. He read out the Propaganda Department's "report on deepening the activities to promote decorum and courtesy" issued by the General Office of the CCP Central Committee in accordance with the directive of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee. The participants at the forum were inspired by the Secretariat's consent to set March of each year as the "decorum and courtesy month of the whole people."

At the forum, Zhu Muzhi, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, said: The party Central Committee has called on us to make greater progress in promoting socialist spiritual civilization in 1982. We must firmly grasp two major tasks: Simplifying government structure and dealing blows at criminal activities in the economic sphere. At the same time, by vigorously launching the activities to promote decorum and courtesy we will enrich the content of socialist spiritual civilization.

Song Kanfu, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, said that to launch the campaign of "decorum and courtesy month of the whole people," it is necessary to educate workers to understand historical materialism, pay attention to decorum and courtesy and have the sense of being the master of their own affairs.

Feng Ji, vice minister of commerce, also spoke at the forum. He called for commercial departments and enterprise units at all levels to immediately mobilize and organize staff members and workers to launch the campaign of "decorum and courtesy month of the whole people."

At the forum, Hu Han, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee, introduced the city's preparations for the campaign. He said the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee attaches great importance to this matter.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES ADVERTISING REGULATIONS

OM171407 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0254 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA) -- The State Council has approved new China's first provisional regulations governing advertisements. The provisional regulations will be put into practice effective 1 May 1982.

In promulgating the provisional regulations, the State Council recently issued a circular to various localities and departments. The circular says: In recent years, advertising has played an active role in promoting production, expanding circulation, guiding consumption, activating the economy, facilitating the people's living and developing international economic transactions and trade. However, because there were no regulations governing advertisement work, the units performing advertisement work each did things in their own way. There was confusion in the content of advertisements, in design and in operation. The content of some advertisements were not true and were designed to deceive the masses. Some operating units concentrated on making money. They overlooked state policy and the national situation when publicizing certain consumer goods, especially certain foreign made high-grade goods. This brought about unfavorable results. The circular asks various localities and departments to conscientiously organize related personnel to study and implement the provisional regulations and promptly correct their work in managing advertising work.

The "provisional regulations governing advertisements" has a total of 19 articles. The regulations stipulate that organizations supervising advertisement work are the General Administration of Industry and Commerce and local industry and commerce administrative bureaus at various levels. Specialized advertisement companies and enterprises and business units handling or acting as agents for advertisement work should apply for registration and operating licenses in accordance with the regulations governing the registration of industrial and commercial enterprises. Those units that have not registered or whose applications for registration have been turned down are not allowed to handle advertisement work. The units handling advertisement work for foreign firms must obtain concurrence from export-import administrative committees at or above the level of province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government. Individuals are not authorized to handle advertisement work.

The regulations stipulate that only units and enterprises with business licenses or those established with government approval may apply to put advertisements in newspapers, broadcast advertisements, install advertisement signs or post advertisement papers. The contents of advertisements must be clear and honest. Fraud of any kind to deceive customers and consumers is not permitted. Defective commercial products, trial-production items and commercial products for trial marketing should be clearly explained in advertisements to avoid misleading people.

The regulations stipulate that the advertisement of medical and food products must have certificates issued by public health organizations, the advertisement of measurement products must have certificates issued by metrological organizations, the advertisement of award-winning commercial products must have certificates issued by the award-issuing departments, the advertisement of trade-marked commercial products must have trademark certificates, and the advertisement of quality proved products must have certificates issued by quality supervision and examination organizations.

The "provisional regulations governing advertisements" also stipulate that the publication, broadcasting, installing or posting of advertisements will be banned if the contents of the advertisement violate state policy or law, impair the dignity of the people of various nationalities of our country, are reactionary, obscene, wicked, superstitious or slanderous or if they violate the state security regulations.

Concerning advertising units that violate the "provisional regulations governing advertisements," the industry and commerce administrative departments should issue warnings or fine them in accordance with specific situations. Concerning advertisement handling units that violate the regulations, the industry and commerce administrative departments should issue warnings or fine them, suspend their operation for a certain period or revoke their licenses to perform advertising work according to the seriousness of various cases. If the advertising units violate the regulations and cause damages to customers and consumers, they should be held responsible for the damages and pay compensation to the customers and consumers. All those who violate the regulations with an ill nature and serious consequences will be handled by the people's courts in accordance with law.

HU QIAOMU ATTENDS NIE ER COMMEMORATIVE MEETING

OW151256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- The 70th anniversary of the birth of Nie Er, composer of China's national anthem, was commemorated at a meeting of 1,500 people here this afternoon.

Born in Kunming, Yunnan Province, Nie Er was drowned at the age of 23 while swimming at a beach in Japan on July 17, 1935. During his 3 short years of career as a composer, he wrote 37 songs of great appeal to the working people and seven adapted compositions for Chinese instruments. "The March of the Volunteers" which he composed in 1934 is the national anthem of the People's Republic.

Hu Qiaomu, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's Secretariat, leading members of organizations concerned and noted musicians attended the commemorative meeting, which was co-sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, Chinese Musicians Association, Beijing Municipal Bureau of Culture and Beijing Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

Addressing the commemorative meeting, Acting Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi praised Nie Er as a "people's musician" and "path-breaker of the Chinese proletarian revolutionary music." He said Nie Er's songs had dispelled the apathetic atmosphere caused by decadent music and inspired the Chinese people in their struggle against the Japanese aggression in the 1930's. For the first time in China, Nie Er portrayed the musical image of the Chinese working class in his "Song of the Broad Road," "The Docker's Song," "New Women," "The Road Builders" and other songs, Zhou Weizhi said.

The acting minister called on the Chinese musicians today to learn from Nie Er and share the feelings with the masses of the people. He urged them to enrich the people's cultural life and help foster a good social spirit with their works capable of reflecting the country's modernization drive.

Nie Er's compositions were performed at the commemorative meeting.

In commemoration of Nie Er, an album was published and an exhibition held in Beijing with Nie Er's manuscripts, diary, photos and material objects. A Nie Er concert will be held in Kunming, his home town, for two weeks starting from February 20.

ARTICLE ON AGRICULTURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK161336 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by investigation team of Ministry of Agriculture: "How To Perfect the Responsibility System in Agriculture"]

[Text] The establishment of an agricultural production responsibility system is part of an important measure to readjust the management methods and production relationships within the collective economy. After 3 years' practice, it has already shown its enormous effect in unleashing the agricultural production forces. At the center of discussions today is no longer the question of whether it is needed or whether it is good, but of how to make the various forms of the production responsibility system more perfect and stable and better suited to the overall development of agricultural production. Below, we have cited a few problems worthy of consideration on the basis of a recent survey carried out in Fujian, Jiangxi and Hunan.

Strengthening Concrete Leadership

The establishment of the agricultural production responsibility system has thrown to the winds the "leftist" conventions that have been formed in the course of the years. The various kinds of ideological knowledge and misgivings have unavoidably reflected this fact. Judging by the circumstances in the various localities, the problem arises mainly as the result of two misinterpretations, that is, erroneously thinking that the many forms of the responsibility system merely promote the one form of the system of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and that the system of assigning the land to each household in exchange for fixed levies means "returning land to the owner," the equal distribution of collective property and division of land for individual farming. These two misinterpretations manifest themselves among some of the masses in the form of demands to divide up all communal property, of dispensing with the need for a unified planned leadership, of unwillingness to hand in grain to collective reserves, of not actively striving to meet state and allotted quotas for grain purchases and even of indiscriminately appropriating collective property and so forth. Among some cadres, these are manifested in the form of misgivings, negative outlook, wrangling with the masses, limiting the proper demands of the masses, washing their hands of the matter, relinquishing the leadership and so forth. In these cases, we need to make sure that party organizations and governments at all levels strengthen their concrete leadership and do a good job of ideological and political work. They must both provide the masses with explanations and, what is more important, raise the cadres' level of consciousness. When the ideology and knowledge of cadres has been corrected, they will be able to influence and mobilize the masses to correctly understand and continuously perfect the production responsibility system.

In order to guide the masses toward perfecting the production responsibility system, we must respect and sum up the practice and experience of the masses and lead them toward selecting a form of the responsibility system that is better suited to the local conditions and more complete. Last November, Liling County in Hunan Province carried out a check on the agricultural production responsibility system. They spot-checked 237 large brigades and 410 production teams, dropped in on 700-odd discussions held by grassroots cadres and interviewed 328 commune households. The check has shown that in all the teams that had done a good job of the production responsibility system, leading groups were relatively stronger, they understood policies, dared to take charge, and the relationship between the cadres and the masses was rather more closely-knit. Teams in which the opposite was the case had more problems to contend with. Therefore, the most important aspects of strengthening concrete leadership are grasping the building of grassroots leading groups and training grassroots cadres.

Dongfu commune in Liling County has mobilized the cadres and masses to discuss two questions. First, do we need cadres after the implementation of the system of assigning land to each household in exchange for specific levels and fixing output quotas on a household basis? Second, after its implementation, what are the main duties of the cadres in the brigades and production teams? After discussions everyone realized that the setting up of a production responsibility system does not mean that we no longer need cadres, but that their responsibilities will be even greater. In the production teams alone, the cadres have over 10 different duties: carrying out the principles, policies and decrees of the party and government and doing a good job of ideological and political work; doing a good job in managing the land, funds, fixed assets and collective management aspects of the production team; implementing the cultivation plan and the agricultural capital construction program and organizing unified control over water resources and rescue work; popularizing scientific farming; assuming responsibility for the drafting and honoring of contracts and for the examination and supervision of the contractor's production and helping to solve specific difficulties where there is a shortage of labor, technology, funds and agricultural tools; supervising commune members in meeting state and allotted quotas for grain purchases and handing in grain to collective reserves; doing a good job of preferential treatment work and in caring for five guarantees households and needy families; doing a good job in the granting of agricultural credits and of repayment work; grasping family planning and hygiene and epidemic prevention work; organizing commune members in their opening of all avenues for production and in their channelling of surplus labor, and so forth. Through discussions, cadres are encouraged, commune members can increase their knowledge, and thus the relationship between the cadres and masses are even more closely-knit and conditions are more favorable for the laying down of the number of cadres to be subsidized and the criteria for such subsidies. The stabilized and strengthened leading groups in brigades and production teams will then be able to play their leadership role to the full.

Handling Properly the Relationship Between State Procurement and the Contract System

State procurement and the contract system are the two aspects in the unity of opposites of the agricultural production responsibility system. They are dependent on each other for their existence and serve to promote each other. It is only by gradually arriving at a gradual coordination that the production responsibility system can be continuously perfected.

State procurement refers to the unified administration, organization and management by production teams of certain production items, production links suited to collective administration and management, as well as the corresponding production facilities. Under the contract system, responsibility for certain production items and production methods suited to separate administration, as well as the corresponding means of production, is assigned to groups, individuals or households in exchange for fixed levies. The premise for state procurement is the same as that of the contract system, that is, that the public ownership system for the basic accounting unit and the basic principle of to each according to his work all remain unchanged. The aims of the two are also the same, that is, they are favorable to developing agricultural production, expanding the collective economy, increasing the income of the commune members and providing the state and society with even more agricultural sideline products. In order to correctly handle the relationship between state procurement and the contract system, we must really make sure that the systems of state procurement and contract are appropriately adopted and that items are procured under suitable conditions and contracted out rationally. We must also combine the superiority of unified collective administration with the initiative of individual commune members so as to achieve the best economic effect.

At present, as far as the relationship between state procurement and the contract system is concerned, some localities, communes and brigades are not handling this well enough, or are not procuring under suitable conditions or are not contracting rationally. According to statistics gathered in 10 prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities of Hunan Province in the winter of 1981, out of 260,000 production teams implementing the system of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies, 68.3 percent had aspects of unified administration, 14.6 percent were capable of carrying out unified management and the remaining 17.1 percent basically did not operate a system of unified administration. From this it can be seen that in order to perfect the production responsibility system, we must single out this 17-odd percent that are doing such a poor job.

In the various localities, the principle of adhering to the "several unifications" is being treated as the main aspect and criterion for perfecting the production responsibility system. The "several unifications" means: unifying production plans; unifying the management and use of large and medium-sized agricultural tools; unifying water resources control and organizing rescue work; unifying capital construction work in agriculture; unifying industries and sideline productions, tea plantations, orchards, forestry farms and livestock farms which lend themselves to collective administration; unifying the organization of the care for family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, five guarantees households and needy families. In addition, in some localities, they even operate unified seed-soaking, bud-forcing and prevention of plant diseases and insect pests, so as to ensure quality and prevent outbreaks of insecticide poisoning. In order to unify the concrete form of administration, we must proceed from reality, suit measures to local conditions and allow the masses to determine matters democratically through discussion. Where state procurement was not adopted where it should have been, we should, in accordance with the principle of making up for what we lack, gradually guide the masses toward perfection. We must gradually rectify certain erroneous methods at presently existing. Hunan's Liuyang County has emphatically grasped the problem of certain commune teams dividing up land and mountains and rejecting families from other localities, as was the case during the agrarian reform. Xiangxiang County has rectified the deviations of distributing collective property equally, not setting aside public reserves and not laying down state submission tasks. Quite a few localities are also gradually solving by readjustment the problems of the excessive fragmentation of land, of the feeding of livestock by household rotation and of the excessively low targets for the system of assigning the land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and fixing output quotas on a household basis.

Integrating With the Development of Diversified Economy

Some time ago, the leadership in many localities mainly concentrated its efforts on popularizing the field crop production responsibility system. Now we must devote efforts to making sure that sound production responsibility systems are set up in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fisheries, industry and commerce, so as to promote the overall development of the rural economy.

In Jiangnan's Yichun Prefecture, when they were implementing the 1982 production plan for the overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries, they first made arrangements for the land, labor and funds needed by the various trades and then proceeded to set up an appropriate production responsibility system in accordance with the wishes of the masses and the realities of production. Commune teams preparing to implement the system of assigning the land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and fixing output quotas on a household basis in order to avoid a per capita division of the land and a flow of labor to the fields, proposed "specialization before assignment." This means that they first allocated work to specialists, fixing the labor engaged in developing diversified economy and doing a good job of specialist contracts. They then proceeded to assign field crop land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and fixed output quotas on a household basis.

People engaged in diversified economy are usually allotted land on a per capita basis and not on a responsibility basis. Commune teams already implementing the system of assigning the land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and fixing output quotas on a household basis also set aside part of their work force for diversified economy and carried out the necessary readjustment of land that had been contracted out.

Huarong and other counties in Hunan Province have created a form of the responsibility system that is even more readily adaptable. The full name is "unified administration, allocation of work according to speciality, assigning responsibility to the work force, assigning the land in exchange for fixed quotas and distribution." That is, with unified administration as the premise, consideration is also given to individual administration, so that the system of state procurement is used for aspects to which it is suited, and state procurement and the contract system are used appropriately. With allocation of work according to speciality, self-sufficient natural economies are transformed and commune members with special skills are encouraged to take part in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fisheries, industry and commerce. With assigning responsibility to the work force as the basic standpoint, they avoid dividing land on a completely per capita basis. Thus, 30 percent of cultivated land is divided up per capita, but 70 percent is assigned to peasants actually engaged in labor. Those whose work does not normally take them anywhere near a field are not assigned responsibility plots. With assigning the land in exchange for fixed quotas and distribution as the core, they have overcome the egalitarianism and lack of financial democracy inherent in distribution. They need only hand over what is due to the state and set aside enough for collective reserves, and the rest belongs to the commune members. This "procure, specialize, assign" form of the responsibility system is better suited to the characteristics of the coexistence of the many economic aspects in rural areas and can better reflect the existence of the many forms of the responsibility system in a production team. It has both developed the superiority of unified administration and brought into full play the production initiative of the commune members.

Establishing and Improving the Contract System

Economic contracts are agreements to coordinate economic activities and also a guarantee for the fulfillment of certain obligations and the exercise of certain rights for the completion of certain economic tasks. Implementing the various forms of the responsibility system requires that the economic relationship between the production teams and the peasant households, the work groups and workers, and the rights and obligations of both parties be stipulated in the form of a contract.

The practice of the Yuexing No 10 brigade of Wanyu commune in Huarong County in Hunan Province in pushing forward the contract system is as follows: 1) Signing contracts left, right and center. They have signed contracts with commune households for the cultivation, delivery and retention of rice, contracts for assigning depreciation value of draft animals and small-scale farming implements to each household in exchange for fixed levies and contracts for payment by installment, contracts to popularize the linking of agricultural technology to output, and contracts for the handing over of edible oil, live pigs and fresh eggs. They have signed contracts with specialist households and specialist labor for handing over money in return for work points in sideline production. They have signed contracts with commune members working in brigade enterprises for on-the-spot labor, on-the-spot distribution and handing over portions to production teams for accumulation. They have signed contracts with production team cadres for fixed subsidies and job responsibility, so that there is always a contract where there is a responsibility system. 2) Doing a thorough job of the authentication of documents. When signing contracts, they would invite the brigades and communes to send cadres along to take part in signing and stamping it.

Both parties to the contracts, as well as the unit responsible for authenticating it, each keep a copy of the contract for inspection and supervision. 3) Taking positive steps to ensure performance. In order to thoroughly allay the fears of commune members so that they could engage in production with their minds at ease, the production teams adopted the method of performance in stages. That is, on the completion of each task and after each crop harvest, the contract was promptly honored according to its terms. If because of natural disasters and so forth, the contract could not be duly performed, both parties to it would enter into negotiations and, through discussions at the commune members congress and with the consent of the authenticating unit, they would carry out the necessary revision of the original contract.

Judging from our investigations, there are in the various localities quite a few production teams which have still not signed contracts. Although some have signed contracts, their contents are incomplete, the formalities have not been fully complied with and they are not being resolutely honored. Consequently, difficulties are encountered in trying to carry them out and this has affected yearend distribution and the signing of contracts in the coming year. In 1981, Fujian Province started relatively early to implement the production responsibility system. In the whole province, about two-thirds of the teams have signed contracts. Out of the teams that have signed contracts, one-third of them are still not doing a sufficiently good job. According to surveys conducted in Hunan Province in winter 1981, on 210,000-odd production teams in the five prefectures of Xiangtan, Changde, Hengyang, Lingling and Huaihua, only 40.9 percent truly adhered to the principle of the three considerations in their signing of responsibility system contracts for 1982.

Therefore, in the course of perfecting the production responsibility system, we must integrate yearend accounts and distribution and strengthen socialist, patriotic and collectivist education, while at the same time grasping the honoring of contracts, conscientiously summing up experiences and setting up a sound contract system.

CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION SET UP

OW180033 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 17 (XINHUA) -- The China National Chemical Construction Corporation was set up recently, the Ministry of Chemical Industry announced here today. Approved by the State Administration Commission for Import and Export Affairs, the state-owned enterprise will manage import and export business under the leadership of the Ministry of Chemical Industry. As a legal body, it has the right to carry out foreign trade directly, the ministry said.

The corporation will engage in a wide range of business, including the export of complete sets of equipment, the undertaking of overseas chemical engineering projects, the providing of labor services, the import and export of chemical industry licenses and patents and the providing of technical services for foreign firms. It will also undertake multiple and bilateral chemical industrial projects, introduce advanced foreign techniques and import sample machines, major parts and spare parts and packaging materials for export products.

In addition, the enterprise will handle joint ventures, cooperative production, compensatory trade, processing materials from customers and assembling constituent parts from the customers, as well as other forms of economic and technical work involving the chemical industry with foreign firms.

NATIONAL SEED FIRM ON 1981 CROP SEED TRADE

OW160926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA) -- The China National Seed Corporation announced today it traded some 100 varieties of crop seed last year with 100 seed companies in more than 50 countries.

Liu Chun, corporation manager, said the corporation has 2,426 branches and more than 2,000 state-owned seed and improved-seed farms. They employ 22,000 technicians and 300,000 workers on more than 2 million hectares.

He said that since 1980, seed exports have grown more than 16 times and foreign breeding contracts have increased six times. Imports have included both seeds and 10 sets of seed processing equipment in the last few years.

Trading has been in grain, oil-bearing and food crop seeds. After domestic improvement of paddy rice, wheat, corn, sorghum, cotton, soybean, peanut and rape, exports in the last three years have included hybrid rice, hybrid sorghum, soybean, Chinese milk vetch, jute and vegetables, Liu said.

Last year, for the first time, more than 10 nations including West Germany, Morocco, Pakistan and Thailand imported Chinese seeds. Japan boosted its imports above 1979 and 1980 levels, Liu said.

China's rice hybridization technique was introduced to the United States in 1980, resulting in a series of high yields. It was also introduced into another 10 countries. The United States, Japan and others are now importing Chinese vegetable seed, Liu said.

At the same time, he said, China has imported cotton, rape, sunflower and vegetable seeds and apple tree saplings from the United States, Canada, Japan and others. With agriculture as China's economic base, he said, the corporation hopes to expand trade in the future.

RED CROSS TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

OW150720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- The Red Cross Society of China plans to strengthen international cooperation with 120 sister societies in 1982. Officials revealed that exchanges with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of other countries would cover the fields of medical treatment, rescue work, blood transfusion skills and Red Cross youth work. China's Red Cross Society will also continue to aid disaster areas and refugees.

Blood transfusion technicians from China will be sent to Japan for advanced study while Chinese farming experts will train refugees in Somalia. A Chinese Red Cross delegation will visit Australia on youth work and other delegations will tour Asian and African countries studying the working of their societies.

In 1981, Chinese delegations attended the second Asian and Pacific Red Cross and Red Crescent regional conference in Indonesia in February and the 24th International Red Cross conference and the second general assembly of the League of Red Cross Societies both in the Philippines in November.

The society assisted the Chinese Government in completing the return to Japan the remains and personal belongings of the men who died on the Japanese ship "Awa Maru" sunk during World War Two. Funds were contributed by China's Red Cross Society to African and Asian countries for disaster relief and to Indochinese refugees settling in Thailand and Afghan refugees in Pakistan for welfare facilities.

When the provinces of Sichuan, Shaanxi and Liaoning were hit by floods last year, cash and material donations as well as messages of solicitude from individuals and groups in other Chinese provinces and foreign lands were conveyed through the society. Red Cross branches in Chengdu and Chongqing dispatched medical groups to the flooded areas.

The society also helped reunite families. It sent 1,073 letters abroad in 1981 to help people to find their relatives and 171 of these received answers. Sixty-two letters came from abroad asking for help in locating kinfolk and 11 were successful. Qian Xinzong, president of the China Red Cross Society, again called upon the Red Cross Society of Taiwan to cooperate in tracing relatives.

Last year, some 10,000 students attended Red Cross youth summer camps sponsored by branches of the Red Cross Society in 12 provinces and cities. Students learned rescue skills, hygiene and how to identify and collect Chinese herbal medicines. Relations were established with young people affiliated with Red Cross Societies of other countries. Students in 13 primary and middle schools in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Hangzhou, Shenyang and Xian exchanged stamps, photos, paintings, calligraphy and handicrafts with their young friends abroad.

The China Red Cross Society now has 17 provincial branches and 89 city and county branches.

PRC REDUCES PRICES OF IMPORTED WATCHES

OW110513 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0725 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Commerce and the State Price Bureau have decided to lower the retail prices of imported mechanical wristwatches as of 12 February.

The price reduction for imported watches is based on the new price standard for watches made in our country following the price reduction for domestic wristwatches in January this year. The price reduction covers imported mechanical wristwatches of many brands and specifications. The average price reduction rate is about 15 percent with the highest reduction rate exceeding 30 percent. Prices of men's watches popular with consumers at home -- such as the Swiss-made Titoni, Enicar, Cyma, Certina and (Bailangduo), the Japanese-made Citizen and the French-made (Wildhorse) -- have all been reduced. Prices of ladies' watches of the same brands and specifications as the above-mentioned men's watches are also reduced. The price of (Yinggerui) watches assembled in China with Swiss-made parts and Hong Kong-made cases is also lowered.

The Ministry of Commerce and the State Price Bureau issued to all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions at the beginning of February a circular on readjusting the prices of imported mechanical wristwatches and a standard imported mechanical wristwatch retail price readjustment table (which is transmitted separately). The circular stipulated that the prices of various imported wrist and pocket watches on sale at trust companies in all localities should be readjusted according to their newness and quality. All imported wristwatches purchased with local foreign exchange in all localities, if their brands, specifications and quality are the same as those of wristwatches imported under the unified state plan, must be sold at prices stipulated by the state in a unified way. The retail price of watches assembled in China with foreign parts and cases must also be readjusted accordingly. Imported wristwatches in other departments and units must be sold at the same price as that adopted by state-run stores.

FUJIAN RIBAO ON HANDLING OF CRIMINAL CASES

OW161405 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Act Resolutely and Follow Through"]

[Text] Recently Xiamen municipality has successively handled several important criminal cases including the case of the deputy director of the Tongan County supply bureau who engaged in speculation and profiteering in collusion with people inside and outside of the bureau; the case of the Xiamen municipal building construction bureau's party committee secretary, director and others who accepted bribes and the case of speculation involving more than 3 million jin of grain also in Xiamen municipality. They have seized important cases and handled them in a down-to-earth manner. The spirit they have demonstrated in daring to handle the cases is praiseworthy.

To sternly handle important criminal cases in the economic and other fields, first of all to seriously investigate and deal with major economic cases actively involving leading cadres -- this is a major task for this year as put forward by the party Central Committee in building a socialist spiritual civilization. It is of even greater importance in Fujian where special policies and flexible measures are being implemented. We must act resolutely and follow through on such criminal cases.

To wage a struggle against illegal and criminal activities, we must first of all have the courage to do so. Almost all of the illegal and criminal activities in the economic field today are committed through collusion of insiders with outsiders and various connections. When we try to seize one person and make a breakthrough, we will touch an entire "network." Some people will come out to form a shield, some will create confusions, some will try coercion and bribery, while others will call on us trying to intercede. Therefore, to thoroughly investigate a case, we will face a lot of resistance, and it is far from easy. Without a keen sense of responsibility to the party, country and people, and unless we see our struggle against illegal and criminal activities as a struggle that concerns the life and death of our party, we may give up or put it off when there is resistance. The comrades of Xiamen municipality have demonstrated the spirit of daring to struggle. They have thoroughly investigated and dealt with cases as soon as they are discovered. They are doing the right thing.

To wage a struggle against illegal and criminal activities, a resolute attitude on the part of the party committee is of prime importance. All departments, especially the party's discipline inspection departments and the government's political and legal departments, must also have a clear-cut attitude and fight side-by-side with the party committee. In this respect the overwhelming majority of the comrades of Xiamen's political and legal departments have done well. With the municipal party committee's support, they are devoted to their duties and refuse to be influenced by personal considerations. When faced with resistance while investigating cases, leading comrades of the municipal people's procuratorate have expressed their determination: "The investigation will continue even if we are dismissed from office because of it." This is the attitude we should have for the protection of the interests of the state and the people. Whenever an organization or a cadre, no matter how big and highly placed, breaks the law and commits a crime, we should carry out a thorough investigation and act according to law.

To wage a struggle against illegal and criminal activities, we should be resolute and courageous and must not go slowly and act in a dilatory manner. The bad habit of putting cases off for long periods without a solution should be given up. When main facts of a criminal case are irrefutably proved and the nature of the problem is made clear, it is time to take initial steps. The offender should be removed from his leading post or detained or put under arrest. At the same time, further investigation should be carried out to bring the whole case to light, and finally the offender should be disciplined or punished according to law.

In 1982 we should strive to bring about a decisive turn for the better in party style and social atmosphere. Comrades, act in a positive manner; never bow to those who violate law and discipline; never give way to dishonest practices; wage a resolute struggle against serious criminal offenses, such as smuggling and selling contraband goods, graft and accepting bribes, speculation and profiteering and stealing large amounts of state property for private use, and against all unhealthy tendencies. Our struggle assuredly will have the support of the party and the people and surely will be victorious.

FUJIAN BANS GIFTS IN DEALING WITH FOREIGN FIRMS

OW161133 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The provincial people's government recently promulgated "rules for prohibiting the sending and acceptance of gifts in connection with economic activities with foreign firms."

The rules state: Because of the special policy and flexible measures implemented by our province with regard to its economic activities with business firms abroad, increasing contacts with foreign businessmen are envisioned in the future. In view of this and to actively engage in economic cooperation with foreign business firms and develop our foreign trade, we should take an enthusiastic and friendly attitude in dealing with them and show our willingness to do more to serve their needs. In the meantime, it is imperative to do away with the decadent habit of the old society and, instead, to foster a new socialist practice. When receiving businessmen from foreign countries or from Hong Kong, it is not necessary to invite them to dinner or host reciprocal banquets for them. Still less is there any need to repeatedly entertain them with dinner parties.

The provincial government instructs that the relevant stipulations promulgated by the State Council be strictly implemented. In addition, it sets forth the following supplementary rules:

1. No gift should be sent.
2. No gift should be accepted. (If a gift cannot be politely refused, it should be turned over to the government office concerned.)
3. No individual should ask for rebate from foreign or Overseas Chinese business firms. No unit or individual is allowed to ask for money or other things from such firms.
4. Persons sent abroad on official business should be few in number and they should be truly competent. They should be selected on the basis of actual requirements. Under no circumstances should personal needs be taken into consideration, nor should those who have nothing to do with the work or who have no knowledge of the work be sent abroad.

JIANGXI CCP TEAMS INVESTIGATE ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW132058 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee recently transferred some cadres from provincial-level organs and organized them into four inspection teams to investigate and handle serious economic crimes in Ganzhou Prefecture, Jiujiang Prefecture and Jiujiang municipality, the provincial-level organs, and the Nanchang railway bureau in order to resolutely strike at the smuggling, profiteering and corruption activities. The investigation teams are scheduled to leave today.

The investigation team to Ganzhou Prefecture was led by Xu Qin, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of Jiangxi. The investigation team to Jiujiang Prefecture and Jiujiang municipality was led by (Wang Tie), deputy secretary of the discipline inspection commission of the provincial CCP committee. The investigation team to the provincial-level organs was led by Zheng Xiaoxian, vice governor of Jiangxi. The investigation team to the Nanchang railway bureau was led by (Gao Yingxiang), deputy secretary of the party committee of the Nanchang railway bureau.

On the morning of 10 February, Di Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, held a meeting attended by the members of all the inspection teams. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, he asked the investigation teams to do a good job.

This campaign to strike at the economic crimes such as smuggling, peddling of smuggled goods, speculation, corruption and acceptance of bribery is an important measure taken by the provincial CCP committee to bring about a decisive change for the better in party style and social ethics according to the instruction issued by the party Central Committee.

At the beginning of February, the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee held a special session to listen to a briefing made by a responsible person of the discipline inspection commission of the provincial CCP committee and analyzed the prevailing economic crimes in the province. The provincial CCP committee held: In some party organizations and among some cadres in our province, illegal practices and criminal offenses such as smuggling, peddling of smuggled goods, speculation, corruption and graft existed in varying degrees, usurping a large amount of state properties. Some of the cases involved cadres holding responsible posts or their sons and daughters. Such cases were characterized by collusion between those from the outside and those from the inside. They were often committed collectively, involving many people. Often serious and despicable in nature, they had caused serious damage. When the cases were exposed, those who investigated and handled the cases often encountered tremendous resistance and interference. Some of the cases dragged on and on for 2 to 3 years, and still remained unsettled. Sometimes, those who committed serious crimes were given light sentences, and big problems were reduced to small problems.

We must promptly and conscientiously solve this major problem which seriously ruins the party's prestige, corrodes the party's organism and involves the fate of the party.

First of all, we must earnestly investigate and handle those crimes committed by those cadres in leading posts. Some of them must be severely punished by the law. At the same time, we must seriously handle those economic crimes which remained unsettled for 2 and 3 years in the past. We should never remain indecisive and hesitant, shield the criminal offenders or tolerate evil practices.

SHANGHAI GARRISON VIEWS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

OW180525 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The meeting on discipline inspection called by the party committee of the Shanghai Garrison Command ended today. It called on party committees at all levels to conduct a thorough education on party spirit, rules and discipline and to stamp out unhealthy tendencies in the economic sphere. Comrades at the meeting pointed out: Unhealthy tendencies do exist in society, and Shanghai, being an open city, has a large amount of domestic and foreign economic intercourse. Since the troop units do not live in a vacuum, they are bound to come into contact with certain bad influences. Thus, we must heighten our vigilance.

The meeting called on the discipline inspection organizations at all levels to further step up discipline inspection in the economic sphere as an important step toward decisively improving the party's work style. At the meeting, five units relayed their experience on improving discipline inspection work.

Wang Jingkun, deputy political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison Command and secretary of the discipline inspection committee of the garrison command's party committee, spoke at the meeting. He called on troop units under the garrison command to conduct extensive education on party discipline and economic and financial discipline inspection. He also asked the leadership of party committees at all levels and party members and cadres to adhere to the "guiding principles," to preserve and develop the inherent quality and fine traditions of the People's Army and to take the lead in the struggle to uphold the party's work style and rectify unhealthy tendencies.

DAI SULI AT HENAN MEETING ON HARNESSING HUANG HE

HK121518 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The Huang He water conservancy committee under the Ministry of Water Conservancy convened a meeting in Zhengzhou yesterday to sum up experiences in harnessing the Huang He and to commend model workers in the work. About 470 people attended the meeting, including model workers in harnessing the Huang He, advanced workers, representatives of advanced units and leading cadres of organizations involved in harnessing the Huang He at different levels. They came from organizations involved in harnessing the Huang He in the eight provinces and regions through which the river flows.

Also present at yesterday's meeting were Dai Suli, chief commander of the Huang He flood prevention headquarters, secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and Henan provincial governor; Cui Guanghua, provincial vice governor; and Sheng Wan, vice chairman of the Henan Provincial Trade Union Federation. Comrade Dai Suli delivered a speech at the meeting. He expressed his warm welcome and cordial greetings to model workers and cadres on the front concerned with harnessing the Huang He and hoped that in their work, they would carry forward their achievements, enhance revolutionary vigor, make persistent efforts and make greater achievements in harnessing the Huang He.

At yesterday's meeting, Wang Huayun, vice minister of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and chairman of the Huang He water conservancy committee, made a report on the present situation of the work of harnessing the Huang He and the tasks for the future. He said that with the concern of the party Central Committee and under the guidance of the policy of readjusting the national economy, the work of harnessing the Huang He again made outstanding progress in 1981. Last year, the biggest flood in the century occurred in places along the Huang He's upper and middle reaches and flooding at the lower reaches lasted for a relatively long period. The work of combating the flood was arduous. Through unremitting efforts, we finally conquered the flood, safeguarded the water conservation projects in the upper reaches and the dams in the lower reaches. We scored another great victory in fighting against the biggest summer-autumn flood since the founding of our country. Last year, there were serious spells of drought in the Huang He Valley. In the lower reaches, 10 billion cubic meters of water were channeled by irrigation projects to irrigate over 19 million mu of land. This was the greatest volume of water channeled in the past few years. This played an important role in ensuring bumper harvests on both sides of the Huang He. In particular, Tianjin got water from the Huang He. This resulted in outstanding political and economic results. In order to harness the Huang He and make it serve the four modernizations, workers participating in the work of harnessing the Huang He have carried out socialist labor emulation drives which entail doing meritorious deeds for the four modernizations as the central content and have made due contributions. Over 250 advanced collectives, 3,300 advanced individuals and 27 model workers have emerged. Rich fruits in building a spiritual civilization have been reaped. The task of this meeting was to sum up the work of harnessing the Huang He, exchange experiences, commend the advanced, make clear the tasks of harnessing the Huang He at present and in the near future, and mobilize all workers concerned to develop in depth activities to learn from the advanced, enhance revolutionary vigor, go all out and score greater victories in harnessing the Huang He and in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

HK170700 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting this morning to listen to a work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee, a work report of the provincial higher people's court and a work report of the provincial people's procuratorate.

Provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Liu Jin reported the standing committee's work to the plenary meeting.

Liu Jin said in his report: Over the past year, in accordance with the stipulations of the organic law for local people's congresses and local people's governments, the provincial people's congress standing committee approved the appointments and removals of a total of 900 members of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, prefectural intermediate people's courts, and people's procuratorates at the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county levels.

During today's plenary meeting, provincial higher people's court President Gu Wancai and provincial people's procuratorate Chief Procurator Fang Zhaoyi respectively reported on the work of courts and the work of procuratorates. They summarized the work completed over the past year and put forth the tasks ahead.

Xia Shihou, executive chairman of the provincial people's congress session, presided over the plenary meeting. Today's duty executive chairmen also comprised Zhang Wangwu, Hu Jinkui, Rao Xingli, Wu Xianwen, Li Renzhi, (Wang Shucheng), Jiao Dexiu, Liu Huihong, (Deng Guozheng), (Qian Yuanduo), Li Guoping, (Zhang Sanju), (Zhu Bangjun) and (Li Yulan).

HUNAN CORRECTS ANOMALIES IN POLICE RECRUITMENT

HK180307 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the provincial personnel bureau and the party group of the provincial public security department have seriously dealt with problems in recruitment of public security cadres and policemen in Zhuzhou municipality, and corrected the unhealthy trend of recruitment through the back door.

In May 1981, the provincial CCP committee and people's government gave approval to the recruitment of a number of cadres and policemen by the municipal public security system, and laid down clear-cut stipulations regarding the recruiting sources, conditions and methods. However, the municipal personnel and public security bureaus failed to act according to these stipulations; with the agreement of certain responsible comrades of the municipal CCP committee, they arbitrarily expanded the cadre recruitment scope in order to arrange posts for the sons and daughters of some backbone leaders. They recruited 14 fighters who had just been demobilized from the army. All but one of these were offspring of cadres at and above section and bureau chief level in the units concerned. The other was the son of an ordinary cadre.

On discovering this situation, the provincial personnel bureau and public security department immediately pointed out that this was a wrong way of doing things. They promptly gave their views on dealing with the matter. The provincial CCP committee supported them in this. The Zhuzhou municipal personnel and public security bureaus seriously corrected things in accordance with these views. The leading comrade of the municipal CCP committee in charge of this work personally dealt with the matter. The 14 ex-servicemen who had been recruited by expanding the cadre recruitment scope were dealt with on the same basis as other demobilized servicemen in the municipality. Personnel who had joined the public security system without being examined or undergoing careful screening were examined and screened afresh. Those who were not up to the mark were sent back to their original unit. A shortfall in numbers which appeared after these measures were taken was made up by carrying out fresh selection according to regulations.

CCP COMMISSION COMMENDS SICHUAN PLA UNITS

HKL70950 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee has issued an order of commendation to Chengdu PLA advanced units in fighting floods and providing disaster relief. An award-giving meeting was solemnly held on 15 February at the place where the leading organ of the Chengdu PLA units was stationed. Niu Ji, director of the political department of the Chengdu PLA units, presided over the meeting, at which Commander You Taizhong read out the general order of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee.

The general order said: In the summer of 1981, continuous torrential rain in Sichuan caused torrents of water to rush down the mountains and caused the rivers to overflow their banks, bringing about a serious flood disaster. At this critical moment, numerous commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the disaster areas and the militia, inspired by the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor bloodshed and sacrifice by fighting the flood valiantly and tenaciously under the unified leadership of the local party committee and the government. In the struggle to save the people's lives and the state property, they made tremendous contributions and gained great victories in resisting the flood and providing disaster relief. Standing up to the test and tempered in the struggles, advanced units and individuals emerged in great numbers. They won the acclaim of the leading organs of the party and government at various levels and the broad masses of people, enhanced the prestige of our army and forged closer relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people. In order to cite the advanced units for their distinguished services in resisting the flood and providing disaster relief, an order of commendation is hereby issued to a certain PLA unit stationed in Nanchong County, a certain PLA unit stationed in Chongqing County, the People's Armed Forces Department of Hechuan County, a certain ground forces hospital, a certain air materiel warehouse of the air force and the independent transportation detachment of an air unit under the Chengdu PLA units air force.

The Military Commission calls on the officers and men of the whole army and the militia to learn from their revolutionary spirit of loving the party, the motherland and the people and of bravely shouldering heavy loads in the face of difficulties; to learn from their heroic revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor bloodshed and sacrifice and the style of valiant and tenacious struggle; to learn from their lofty quality of observing strict discipline, putting others before themselves, and always protecting the people's interests; and to learn from their art of leadership in organizing the troops well and extensively conducting political and ideological work and the exemplary role of the cadres in charging at the head of their men and taking the lead in all respects.

Amid warm applause, Commander You Taizhong, Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua and Permanent Secretary of the provincial CCP committee and Vice Governor Yang Rudai presented the silk banners awarded by the headquarters of the General Staff, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department to the seven advanced units.

In his speech, Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua spoke highly of the meritorious deeds of the seven units in resisting the flood and providing disaster relief. He expressed the hope that the units that had received the awards would try to find out where they fell short when they had achieved successes, keep on marching after winning great honor and make new contributions to the people.

On behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the people's government, provincial CCP committee secretary and Vice Governor He Ruojun extended his warm congratulations to the advanced units that had received the awards.

He expressed the wish that in building socialist spiritual civilization, centering on "helping armymen develop lofty ideas, good morality, knowledge and good health; stressing the army's standards for appearance and bearing, good manners and good discipline, and fearing neither hardship nor bloodshed and sacrifice" and in the struggle for building a powerful, modern and regular revolutionary army, they would achieve new and greater successes.

In his speech, (Li Gengcheng), representative of the units that had received the awards and deputy political commissar of a certain PLA unit stationed in Nanchong County, said: We owe all the credit to the party, the masses of the people and all commanders and fighters taking part in resisting the flood and providing disaster relief. We are determined to display the revolutionary and death-defying spirit during the struggle to resist the flood and provide disaster relief, work in a down-to-earth manner and repay the party's kindness and encouragement with excellent achievements.

Over 1,200 cadres and fighters of the Chengdu PLA units and the air force of the Chengdu PLA units attended the meeting. Leading comrades of the Chengdu PLA units and of the Chengdu PLA units air force, including Wei Jie, Wang Chenghan, (Wang Dongbao), (Li Wenqing), (Rong Fuyi), (Yan Shouqing), Zhao Wenjin, Lu Jiahuan, (Zheng Benxian), (Zheng Zhubo) and (Hu Juyan), were present at the meeting.

XIZANG RADIO STRESSES FIGHTING UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK180523 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Station commentary: "Support Uprightness, Suppress Evil, and Correct the Party Work Style"]

[Excerpts] The Xizang Regional CCP Committee recently issued a notice commending the praiseworthy spirit of (Dong Shuzhen), an accountant of the Shannan farm tools plant, for sticking to principles and daring to boycott unhealthy trends, and dealing seriously with (Wang Kefu) and (Sun Yuexia), who violated financial and economic discipline and also beat up a man, and (Hu Xinsheng), who failed to distinguish between right and wrong and covered up errors. This action has promoted uprightness and struck at unhealthy trends. The whole body of cadres and party members and the people of all nationalities in the region should resolutely support it. This is an excellent start in further correcting the party work style, especially in putting a stop to unhealthy trends in the economic field.

It is many years since the gang of four were toppled, but unhealthy trends of all kinds still exist in our party. For instance, in the Shannan Prefecture farm tools plant, a man who upheld financial systems was beaten up; those who violated financial and economic discipline beat up that man, the victim was ostracized and his attackers were protected and supported. As a result uprightness could not be maintained and sinister trends could not be tackled. This is an extremely abnormal phenomenon. These unhealthy trends seriously corrupt the party's foundation and ideology, sabotage relations between party and masses, damage the party's prestige, weaken the party's fighting strength and hamper the building of a new socialist Xizang. Whether or not the party's work style can be corrected has become a major issue related to the life or death of the party. The party members and cadres must therefore go into action and wage resolute struggle against all kinds of unhealthy trends in the party.

The current unhealthy trends in the party, especially in the economic field, are always directly or indirectly linked to certain leading organs and leading cadres. This is the main reason why certain cases of violation of law and discipline are not thoroughly investigated and dealt with. If the leading cadres indulge in unhealthy trends, the masses naturally need to supervise them and wage struggle against them. However, in present conditions, it is all the more necessary that leaders at the same or higher levels stand out boldly to struggle against them. They must grasp the matter to the end, without the slightest leniency. The comrades working on the economic front must strictly carry out their duties and boldly resist any person who violates financial and economic discipline, no matter who he is or how high his position. They must boldly expose bad people and deeds in violating law and discipline.

BEIJING SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK180247 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Summary] The Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee convened its 18th meeting on 9 February. The meeting decided that the Sixth Session of the Seventh Municipal People's Congress will be convened in mid-March, and dealt with the agenda for the session. Committee Chairman Jia Tingsan presided. Also present were Vice Chairmen Fan Jin, Wang Feiran, Yang Chunmao, Hou Jingru, Pu Jiexiu, Cai Xu, An Chaojun, and Ye Gongshao; Vice Mayor Guo Xianrui, municipal higher people's court President Zhang Xu, and Chief Procurator Wei Bin attended as observers.

BEIJING RIBAO CALLS FOR STOPPING CORRUPTION

HK171413 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Must Hit Hard at Economic Crimes"]

[Text] Song Deqian, who is guilty of corruption, had succeeded for a while in cheating the state and harming people. Very soon, however, he eventually fell into the net of justice spread by the people. He will be punished according to law. This event is deeply gratifying to the people.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the workers and staff members on Beijing's economic front, showing their high sense of being the masters of the house, have conscientiously carried out the party's policy of readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading, and the four-point instructions given by the CCP Central Committee's Secretariat on the construction of the capital, worked hard for the prosperity of the country, and made strenuous efforts to increase production and practice economy. They have made great contributions toward quickly developing the economy which was once at the brink of collapse as a result of the decade-long internal disorder. They also have made marked progress in developing economic construction and a good start in building spiritual civilization. The situation has been improving year after year.

However, when the majority of the cadres and the masses are working hard for socialist construction, a handful of economic criminals like Song Deqian have been hiding in dark corners, engaging in despicable activities of seizing people's property. Disregarding the interests of the state and the Chinese nation, some of these criminals carry out smuggling and make illegal deals in a big way so as to reap colossal profits. Others openly violate party discipline and state law, accept bribes and harm the public to benefit themselves. Still others adopt all sorts of unlawful means and engage in speculation and profiteering. Some go even to the extent of taking advantage of bureaucratism in enterprise leadership and the loopholes in enterprise management to steal money and public property and get rich by foul means. Influenced by bourgeois ideas, these people have a bad case of extreme individualism. They have completely ignored the interests of the state and the people. They only think of getting rich and leading a life of pleasure. They do any dirty trick to satisfy their personal needs. These people steal public property in a big way. In no way should they be regarded as ordinary offenders. Neither should their deeds be regarded as "being a bit too bold" and "going in for unhealthy practices." Actually, they have seriously violated the state's criminal law. Before their true features have been exposed, they still pose as workers, staff members, commune members or even as party members and cadres, but in fact they have degenerated into bad elements undermining socialism.

The criminal activities of these bad elements directly jeopardize socialist construction and impede economic construction. They also directly harm the interests of the state and the people. At present, our country has financial difficulties and the people's living standard is not high. To change this situation, the whole party and the people of the whole country must work concertededly and vigorously to make our country wealthy and powerful as quickly as possible.

However, the bad elements rack their brains and resort to all sorts of tricks to illegally put the wealth created by the people into their own purses and are plotting every day and every hour to violate state planning and sabotage the socialist economy. The masses have bitterly denounced them. They say: "We are building the edifice of socialism in the way 'the swallows make their nest.' But these bad elements are damaging this edifice in the way 'rats dig holes.'"

The criminal activities of the bad elements also directly sabotage the building of socialist spiritual civilization. When the majority of the party members, the cadres and the masses are actively building socialist spiritual civilization by restoring the party's fine traditions and establishing good social practices and order, and when many touching noble acts and heroic deeds are in evidence, these criminals are using their filthy ideas and criminal activities to contaminate social practice, to corrupt the weak-willed and to dampen the enthusiasm of the masses. Without eliminating the causes of contamination and punishing these bad elements, it will be impossible to redress the grievances of the people and to remove the obstacles which hinder our great cause of building socialist spiritual civilization.

The year 1982 will be a year in which we continue to make progress actively. We must strive to make great headway in building material and spiritual civilization. To attain this goal, we must hit hard at economic crimes and seriously handle the important criminal cases in the economic sphere. First of all, we should conscientiously examine and handle the major economic crimes in which some responsible cadres are involved, and severely punish the criminals who have perverted justice for a bribe. We should firmly grasp the important cases and make thorough investigations. Those who have been proven to have committed serious crimes should be promptly punished according to law, and in no way should their cases be left unsettled. No department or individual should be allowed to cover up criminal activities or to plead for criminals and mitigate their punishments for them. Those who have turned a blind eye to the crimes and tolerate evil should be held responsible. Only when we have carried out this important task to the satisfaction of the party and the people can we guarantee that our cause of socialist construction will develop smoothly.

HEBEI RIBAO ON ATTITUDE TOWARD MATRICULATION

HK120901 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Ji Pu [0370 2883] and Zhong Yan [5883 4282]: "Take a Correct View of the Percentage of Students Going on to Higher Learning"]

[Text] Primary and middle school education is basic education. In this stage of education we must help students to lay the foundation of their revolutionary outlook of life and world outlook, teach them fundamental cultural and scientific knowledge and train them to develop strong physiques. However, at present, there are some localities and schools that overlook this most basic and important task and regard the percentage of students going on to higher learning as the only criterion for examining the quality of their educational work, therefore, they unilaterally pursue increasing the percentage of students going on to higher learning. Hence, it is imperative for us to have a correct attitude toward this matter.

Why can we not take the percentage of students going on to higher education as the only criterion for examining the quality of our education? The first reason is that this percentage cannot scientifically and correctly reflect the quality of our education work in an all-round manner. By the quality of education we mean the degree of the student's development in an all-round manner -- morally, intellectually and physically. In other words, we mean if our graduates conform to the ideological, moral, intellectual and physical requirements that have been put forth in the provisional regulations on the work in full-time middle and primary schools, and the educational schemes for these schools and the syllabi of the various subjects taught in these schools.

In the past few years, we have carried out great reforms in our matriculation system, but it seems that as yet we have failed to make it perfect and we are not able to enroll students according to the true standards that they have achieved in their all-round moral, intellectual and physical development. Even the standard intellectual education cannot be comprehensively examined from all angles, especially from the angle of the students' abilities, owing to the limitations in the matriculation examinations. This has given rise to disparities between examination results and the actual standards. The second reason is that the percentage of students going on to higher learning cannot reflect the standards of all the students. Our middle schools and primary schools are responsible for two tasks: On the one hand, they should supply qualified new students for schools at a higher level; and on the other hand, they should train and foster a reserve of labor force for all work fronts. To assess the quality of education in a school, we should take both tasks into account. We should base our assessment not only on how many students a school has sent to schools at a higher level and whether these students are really qualified, but also on how many laborers the school has trained and fostered for the socialist modernization and how these laborers have been absorbed into society. If we base our assessment of the quality of education solely on the percentage of students going on to higher education, it is inevitable that we will neglect the education of most of our students and thus fail to fulfill the task of training and fostering excellent laborers for the socialist modernization. The third reason is that at present, owing to the limitations of various conditions, our schools differ widely in their teachers, equipment and sources of students. This difference is especially wide between key schools and ordinary schools. Under these circumstances, taking the percentage of students going on to higher learning as the only criterion for assessing the quality of education and the managerial standard in our schools is unreasonable. It is also detrimental to mobilizing the initiative of the broad ranks of education workers for their work. What then should be the correct criterion for assessing the quality of education? In his speech at the national education work conference in 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly pointed out: "our schools are institutions where the proletariat trains its personnel. Is there a criterion for the quality of education of the personnel we have trained? Yes, there is. It is the criterion put forth by Chairman Mao that we should enable those who receive our education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture." This is the basic guideline for us in conducting education and is also the only correct criterion for assessing the quality in education.

The fact that we do not regard the percentage of students going on to higher education as a criterion for quality of education does not mean that the lower this percentage, the better. On the contrary, we hope that our schools at various levels will be able to supply a larger number of qualified students for schools at higher levels. For although this percentage is not equivalent to the quality of education, it is to a certain extent related to it. Under normal conditions, when the quality of education is raised, the percentage will naturally go up. On the contrary, if we do not focus our efforts on raising the quality of education, we will not be able to maintain a high percentage even if we did achieve it. Therefore, if we want to train and foster competent personnel for socialist modernization, we should soundly strive to raise the quality of education in accordance with the policy of achieving an all-round development.

In his report on the work of the government at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: We should pay attention to protecting the physical and mental health of our students and taking good care of the progress of their study, but we should not unilaterally pursue a high percentage of students going on to higher learning. This proves that the problems of correcting the unhealthy practice of unilaterally pursuing a percentage have indeed become a major issue that claims the joint attention of all the sectors in our society. Our educational departments and schools should take effective measures.

All the sectors in our society and the parents of students should also take a correct view of their children and proceed from their concern for the next generation in closely cooperating with and supporting the schools to fully carry out the party's educational policies so as to enable our students to develop healthily and consciously in an all-round manner -- morally, intellectually and physically.

TIANJIN MUNICIPAL CYL OPENS SEVENTH CONGRESS

SK150612 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Seventh Congress of the Tianjin Municipal CYL Committee ceremoniously opened this afternoon. This congress, held with the kind concern and guidance of the municipal CCP committee and the CYL Central Committee, is an important event in the political life of the CYL members and young people of the municipality. The congress is significant in urging the CYL members and young people to play their role as shock forces and vanguards in establishing the socialist material and spiritual civilizations and to be heroic shock workers in building a new socialist Tianjin.

The congress opened at 1430 amid the magnificent rendering of the national anthem. Comrade Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, spoke. He extended congratulations to the congress on behalf of the municipal CCP committee and warm regards to all the representatives to the congress and all the CYL members and young people working on the various fronts of the municipality. In his speech, Comrade Huang Znigang affirmed the achievements all CYL organizations had scored on various fronts in trying to accomplish the four modernizations under the guidance of the line, principle and policies laid down at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Then Comrade Huang Zhigang emphasized the education and training of young people. He said: The goal of the education of young people is to turn them into a generation of new people with lofty ideals and good morality, knowledge and physical quality; that is, to train them to be red and expert people. The emphasis of the political-ideological education of young people is:

1. The education on the four basic principles, which is the core of the political-ideological education of young people. We should educate them to know the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and foster a communist world outlook and a communist outlook on life.
2. The education on the party's line, principles and policies set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We should educate the masses of CYL members and young people to understand the correctness of the line, enhance their confidence in the socialist cause and their spirit to be shock workers in the modernization drive of the motherland and continuously make new contributions.
3. The education of revolutionary ideals and ambitions. We should educate CYL members and young people to show concern for the future of the motherland and mankind and vigorously devote themselves to the people.
4. The education on the communist ethics [words indistinct]. We should educate CYL members and young people to [words indistinct] subordinate personal interests to the interests of the state and the collective, foster noble morality and revolutionary values and resolutely guard against the inroads and corrosive influence of the ideology of bourgeois individualism.
5. The education on the socialist democracy and legal system. We should educate CYL members and young people to correctly understand the relationship between democracy and centralism, democracy and the rule of law [words indistinct] and freedom, enhance their sense of organization and discipline and their respect for law, take the initiative in abiding by state law and various rules and regulations and be brave in struggling against all evil trends.

GUO FENG ATTENDS LIAONING ENTERPRISE CONFERENCE

SK160451 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The provincial CCP committee and government held a provincial enterprise consolidation conference 11-15 February. Attending were responsible persons in charge of industrial and communications work of municipal and prefectural party committees and governments, responsible persons of provincial industrial and communications departments and responsible persons of 70 key enterprises. Responsible comrades of some ministries and committees of the State Council were also invited to the conference.

Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chaired a forum of secretaries in charge of industrial work of municipal and prefectural party committees during the conference. He listened to reports on how to successfully carry out enterprise consolidation and spoke. Shen Yue, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a report entitled "Striving To Achieve Better Economic Results Is a Central Task in Economic Work." Tan Liran, provincial vice governor, also spoke on formulating overall planning for enterprise consolidation work. At the conclusion of the conference, Chen Puru, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and provincial governor, spoke to sum up the conference.

The conference decided to have 397 large- and medium-sized key enterprises of the province consolidated by the end of 1983. In the first half of this year, efforts will be made to consolidate 94 enterprises which have created high output value and profits and made important contributions to the national economy. Leading comrades of ministries in charge and concerned provincial and municipal departments will be organized to go to selected enterprises to offer assistance. The remainder will be divided into three groups with about 100 enterprises each to be consolidated in three steps. Reexamination will be conducted after consolidation. Consolidation of small enterprises will be arranged by municipalities and prefectures. It should be completed within 2 or 3 years. Overall enterprise consolidation entails comprehensive measures to put enterprises in order. Through consolidation, enterprises should gradually establish a leadership system which guarantees both democracy and centralism, red-and-expert workers' contingents, and a series of scientific and modern managerial systems. They should also win successes in six fields. That is, they should correctly handle economic relationships between the state, themselves and the workers; splendidly fulfill state-assigned targets and win successes in increasing the profits for the state, for themselves and for workers; in improving product quality; in achieving better economic results; in enforcing labor discipline; in improving production conditions and in political work.

Shen Yue Speech

SK170208 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, at the provincial conference on enterprise consolidation, Shen Yue, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, clearly pointed out that raising economic efficiency in an all-round way is the central task for economic work. He set forth six measures for raising economic efficiency.

Comrade Shen Yue said: Liaoning's industry occupies a very important place in the provincial economy. Industrial revenues account for 90 percent of the province's total. A one-percent increase of the province's industrial output translates into 180 million yuan of income for the province. Therefore, economic efficiency in industrial production directly affects the province's economic development, financial revenues and the raising of people's living standards. We must orient our all efforts to raising economic efficiency to ensure a better, sustained development of the provincial economy.

At present, waste from production and construction to circulation has become very serious and economic efficiency is far from satisfactory, as witnessed by the drop in returns on accumulations and in the utilization efficiency of fixed assets, low productivity, high material consumption, poor product quality, high production costs, the drop in profits and tax revenue, a poor turnover rate of circulating funds, poor returns on investment in capital construction and an increase in corporate deficits. All these indices reflect a general drop in the economic efficiency of the province's industrial enterprises. Some of the indices are yet to reach the best recorded level. Compared with the advanced areas, we still have a long way to go. This shows that our province's industrial enterprises have great potential for increasing production and reducing waste.

On ways to improve economic efficiency, Comrade Shen Yue set forth six measures:

1. Further readjust the ratio between the various industrial sectors and establish a rational industrial structure, product mix and technical network. Whether or not we will be able to promote the provincial economy and improve our income depends, to a large extent, on heavy industry. Therefore, while continuing our vigorous efforts to develop production of consumer goods, we must pay attention to stimulating heavy industry. We must accelerate the readjustment of heavy industry by reorienting and expanding the areas it serves, vigorously upgrading product quality, increasing product variety and specifications and lowering energy and raw material consumption. Light industrial enterprises should also concentrate on upgrading product quality this year.
2. Attend to technical innovations and equipment renewal oriented to improving energy efficiency in a planned manner and put stress on some key projects. This is a strategic task for economic development and special attention should be paid to solving the following three problems: A) Improve the management and utilization ratio of depreciation funds. We must make rational use of depreciation funds and never divert them to any purpose other than technical innovations and equipment renewal. B) Attend to manufacturing new equipment to replace obsolete equipment. The machinery industry should, on the basis of improved technology, actively design and manufacture machinery which is well designed, efficient and up to the standards of the 70's. C) Combine the popularization of advanced domestic technology with the importation of advanced foreign equipment and technology.
3. Promote comprehensive utilization and improve economic efficiency through comprehensive utilization.
4. Make continued efforts to integrate and reorganize enterprises and promote the level of cooperation between specialized production units.
5. Consolidation of existing enterprises is the most practical way to tap the potential of enterprises and improve economic efficiency. In 1981 the provincial authorities attended to consolidating 30 enterprises, which resulted in varying degrees of improvements in economic efficiency. The provincial CCP committee has urged us to consolidate the province's 400 large- and medium-sized enterprises this year and next. In the first half of 1982, we must complete the consolidation of 70 key enterprises.
6. Step up ideological and political work.

BRIEFS

LIAONING STATE FARMS OUTPUT -- State agricultural and livestock farms made great progress in 1981. According to statistics, grain output reached over 1 billion jin -- a 3-percent increase over 1980. The output value achieved by state farms in the province reached 510 million yuan, a 4.1-percent increase over the 1980 figure. Industrial output value reached 130 million yuan. Profits earned by state agricultural and livestock farms engaging in industrial production account for over a third of total earnings. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82 SK]

GANSU FORUM DISCUSSES ROLE, WORK OF ADVISERS

SK170637 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Yesterday, Yang Zhilin, adviser to the provincial CCP committee, invited 13 advisers of the provincial people's government, the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee and the Lanzhou Municipal CCP Committee to hold a forum on advisory work.

Yang Zhilin said: In order to allow energetic middle-aged and young cadres to assume leading posts to make our work still better, more and more veteran comrades have retreated to the second line. Having done this, veteran comrades are freed from their routine duties, but they should consider continuing to play their guiding role in their late years because they are seasoned and socially influential.

Other comrades in the forum also spoke, offering many good suggestions and ideas on how to fully play the role of an adviser. (Zhu Zhiren), adviser to the provincial economic commission, said that the tasks he has set for himself after he retreated to serve as an adviser were to take the initiative in doing his work, to contribute to unity, to serve as a good adviser and to set an example in work style. (Wang Guoyue), adviser to the provincial people's government, said that in order to give full rein to the role of advisers, party committees and governments at all levels should attach importance to the functions of advisers and hold meetings regularly to solicit their opinions. Some comrades suggested that fixed duties and responsibilities be assigned to advisers so that their performances can be checked.

Many comrades said that attention had been paid to veteran comrades politically and in their daily life after they retreated to the second line. They also criticized some units which failed to show concern for the veteran comrades who retreated. (Li Ping), adviser to the provincial communications office, said: We are asked to provide our opinions when important decisions are to be made. A car is sent to pick me up as usual when I go to work. When I was sick, many comrades came to see me. My difficulties in daily life are solved. This encourages me to do my advisory work still better and do more work to benefit the party and the people in my late years. I recently wrote a letter to leading comrades of the provincial government to offer my suggestion to plant trees along the (Zhongchuan) Highway in Lanzhou [Words indistinct] lead highway workers to plant trees along the highway with funds in 5 to 7 years to realize my long-cherished wish.

QINGHAI MEETING REPORTS ON CONSOLIDATION WORK

SK180552 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 February a responsible comrade of a pertinent department under the provincial CCP committee held a situation report meeting to present to the press the progress in the consolidation work of provincial organs.

The responsible comrade said: The provincial organs have already scored initial achievements in the consolidation work, which began recently. They have examined themselves in their yearend work checkups and selected what is advanced. Some of them urged the masses to assess their leading bodies. Some held party committee meetings, leading party group meetings or meetings on inner-party democratic life to earnestly conduct criticism or self-criticism. Others sorted out their problems and took measures to solve them. Their work style and work efficiency have also improved markedly.

Since the standing committee meeting on democratic life held in the latter half of 1981, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee have strengthened unity and cooperation in their work. They have exchanged opinions and made decisions collectively after discussions when important issues had to be resolved. They have solved many pending problems in this way. Recently, they set requirements and time limits and made arrangements for the work to be carried out this year. Improvement in work style was also manifested by the fact that the provincial CCP committee invited nonparty persons to forums to solicit their opinions, and the fact that leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee went to offices and bureaus at lower levels and industrial and mining enterprises to listen to reports, joined discussions on their work and solved the problems reflected in the masses' letters and visits.

The responsible comrade said: Many problems still exist in the consolidation campaign. For instance, some organs do not have firm determination, and carry out their consolidation work perfunctorily. The provincial CCP committee has listened to reports by various departments and given specific guidance to solve this problem. The provincial CCP committee is determined to and confident that it can carry out the consolidation successfully and make a good start in the nationwide efforts to create a decisive turn for the better in the party's work style.

SHAANXI MEETING, PAPER DISCUSS UNHEALTHY TRENDS

15 Feb Cadres' Rally

HK180357 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee held a rally of leading cadres of the provincial organs on 15 February to mobilize them to swing into action and lead the party members and masses to struggle against illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. They should correct unhealthy trends in recruiting labor, cadres and students, changing agricultural to non-agricultural household registration, changing the status of rural youths to educated youths sent to the rural areas from the towns, and changing the status of temporary and contract workers and teachers in schools run by local people to permanent state workers, using one's powers to build private houses and so on. They should strive for decisive turns for the better in party work style, social mood and social order before the end of this year.

Provincial CCP committee Permanent Secretary Zhang Ze presided at the meeting. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Yan Kelun made a speech. He said: "The illegal and criminal activities in the economic field recently pointed out by the central authorities also exist in varying degrees among a few cadres and party members in our province. Certain cases involve state organs and enterprises and other units, party members and cadres, and even certain leading cadres. In the struggle between corruption and opposition to corruption, if we fail to carry out resolute and serious investigations and to severely punish criminal elements, it will be impossible to accomplish the four modernizations, and there can be no fundamental turn for the better in party work style, social mood and social order. This will greatly damage the party's brilliant image. This is a major issue related to the life and death of our party. The leading cadres at all levels must therefore swing into action, boldly stick to principles and carry out sweeping investigations of economic criminal cases in their systems and departments, especially those that involve certain leading cadres."

Comrade Yan Kelun gave the following views on how to achieve success in this work:

1. Party committees and groups of all provincial organs must seriously study the spirit of the relevant central and provincial instructions, convey it to the cadres as quickly as possible and organize discussions.
2. The party committees and groups and the responsible cadres of the provincial organs must boldly expose and thoroughly investigate economic criminal activities in their own systems and departments, especially cases that involve certain leading cadres.
3. The focus of this struggle is to hit at major economic criminals who engage in smuggling and peddling contraband, embezzlement, speculation, bribery and corruption, and misappropriation of large amounts of state property. Each case must be thoroughly investigated. Action must also be taken against those who fail to carry out such thorough and serious investigations.
4. It is necessary to seriously implement the policies and act according to law. Economic compensation must be paid in major cases. Disciplinary and, if necessary, legal action must be taken in such cases.

Yan Kelun further stated: "The provincial CCP committee has decided to take solving problems in recruiting labor, cadres and students, changing agricultural to non-agricultural household registration, changing the status of rural youths to educated youths sent from the towns and

changing the status of temporary and contract workers and teachers in schools run by local people to permanent state workers as the breakthrough point in striving for a decisive turn for the better in party work style this year. The provincial CCP committee and government have set up a leadership group to check on and correct problems in this respect."

Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Zhou Yuguang also attended the rally.

SHAANXI RIBAO Article

HK171108 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Xi Wen [5045 2429]: "Boost Your Spirits and Stop Sighing"]

[Text] Recently, a political work cadre was moaning about the following: "Now many people view unhealthy trends and evil practices with disgust. But they do not dare to fight such practices, taking a devil-may-care attitude. Some individuals even express admiration for the advocates of unhealthy trends and are not above following suit."

It should be admitted that this phenomenon does exist in real life. The problem is how to cope with it. I think that a correct attitude is that we should raise our ideological level, unify awareness, work hard and seek to increase positive factors and overcome negative ones, so as to pave the way for eliminating unhealthy trends and evil practices. Sighing helps nothing.

Why do many people abhor unhealthy trends and evil practices and yet lack the courage to fight them? Why do some people even show great admiration for the advocates of such unhealthy trends and are not above following suit? Just a brief analysis of this matter will provide us with a complete answer. This is nothing but the aftereffects of the 10 years of turmoil. During the 10 years of turmoil, people got carried away, confusing right and wrong and turning things upside down. The period of turmoil has long since passed, but people are only now waking up, and still have not completely awakened. Generally speaking, thinking always lags behind reality. This requires us to do something to raise awareness and stimulate transformation. How should we do our work? First, we should note and affirm that many people detest unhealthy trends and evil practices. This is a welcome revolutionary manifestation and is the main aspect of the situation. We must seize every opportunity to help its growth. Second, some people do not dare to wage struggles and some individuals even express admiration and are not above following suit. This is a manifestation of backwardness and is a secondary aspect. But this must not be overlooked and must be given attention. That is, we must conduct education, raise awareness and seek early elimination of this aspect. This is the only correct attitude.

It can be imagined that if we do a good job of ideological transformation, turning negative factors into positive ones, people will consciously bestir themselves to resist unhealthy trends and evil practices, thus isolating a small number of people given to advocating unhealthy trends and putting them in the plight of "an object of universal condemnation like a scurrying rat shouted and hit at by everyone." Thus, unhealthy trends are not difficult to overcome.

To do well in the ideological transformation of people, we must not overlook two points: First, political work cadres at all levels, especially leading party cadres at all levels, must play an exemplary role and resist unhealthy trends. As the saying goes, "To strike the iron, we must be physically strong ourselves," or "To correct others, one must first correct oneself; one who is not right himself cannot correct others." In the war years, an important reason why we were able to mobilize the masses to defeat a powerful enemy was that our cadres at all levels, and leading party cadres in particular, vied to be the first to march ahead and the last to retreat, the first to suffer and the last to enjoy comforts, playing an exemplary role in every respect. Second, we must analyze the ideological reasons why some people lacked the courage to resist unhealthy trends and find the right remedy. It is understood that some people do not dare to resist unhealthy trends because they fear that they may do themselves harm. Therefore, they adopt a liberal attitude.

What are the causes of such fear? Chairman Mao pointed out over 40 years ago: Fear was rooted in petit bourgeois selfishness. Such selfishness cannot be reconciled with communism. He stressed that we must uphold revolutionary interests as the most important thing in life and subordinate personal interests to revolutionary interests. Any time, anywhere, we must adhere to correct principles, waging a tireless struggle against all incorrect ideas and actions.

It can be said with confidence that as long as we seriously implement the correct line and general and specific policies introduced since the third plenary session and advocate spiritual civilization with great vigor, realistically taking care of ideological and political work, citing the advanced and educating the backward, various kinds of unhealthy trends and evil practices can be easily overcome.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ADDRESSES WORK CONFERENCE

OW170945 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region CCP Committee, stressed at a working conference held recently by the regional party committee that the building of the party ideologically, organizationally and in terms of work style should be regarded as a task of fundamental importance for the year and that it is necessary to educate party members and cadres to uphold the four fundamental principles, follow the party Central Committee's series of important instructions on the work in Xinjiang and lead the people of all nationalities throughout the region to unite as one and work hard so that work on all fronts in the autonomous region will make new progress and take on a new outlook.

Wang Enmao said: In the past year, the autonomous region promoted more than 940 middle-aged and young cadres of various nationalities to leading posts at and above the county and department level, and at the same time relatively appropriate arrangements were made for more than 490 cadres who are advanced in years and in poor health to work as advisers or to leave their posts for convalescence.

Wang Enmao pointed out: Xinjiang is a region where people of many nationalities live together. Because of this, in promoting cadres from either Han or minority nationalities henceforth, one important criterion should be whether one adheres to the Marxist-Leninist view on nationalities and upholds the unity among nationalities.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI AFFORESTATION CAMPAIGN -- The Qinghai Provincial People's Government convened a meeting of prefectural heads, mayors and responsible persons of the provincial level organs and locally-stationed PLA units. The meeting ended on 10 February. The meeting drew up plans for an all-people voluntary afforestation campaign and the province's afforestation. The meeting urged people of all nationalities to earnestly implement the resolution on voluntary afforestation campaign adopted at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC. Leading comrades of the provincial party and government organs, including Zhang Guosheng, Ga-bu-long, Xu Linfeng and Wang Fuxiang attended the meeting. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Feb 82 SK]

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CHINA
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

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PRC WOMEN'S SOFTBALL TEAM TO COMPETE IN TAIWAN

GW180810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 18 (XINHUA) -- China will send a team to the fifth world women's softball championships to be held in Taipei, Taiwan Province, in July, it was announced here today.

The national team will be selected during the first stage of the 1982 national women's softball league tournament from April 10 to 18 in Zhengzhou, Henan Province. Teams from 12 provinces, cities and autonomous regions will compete in the tourney.

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